

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

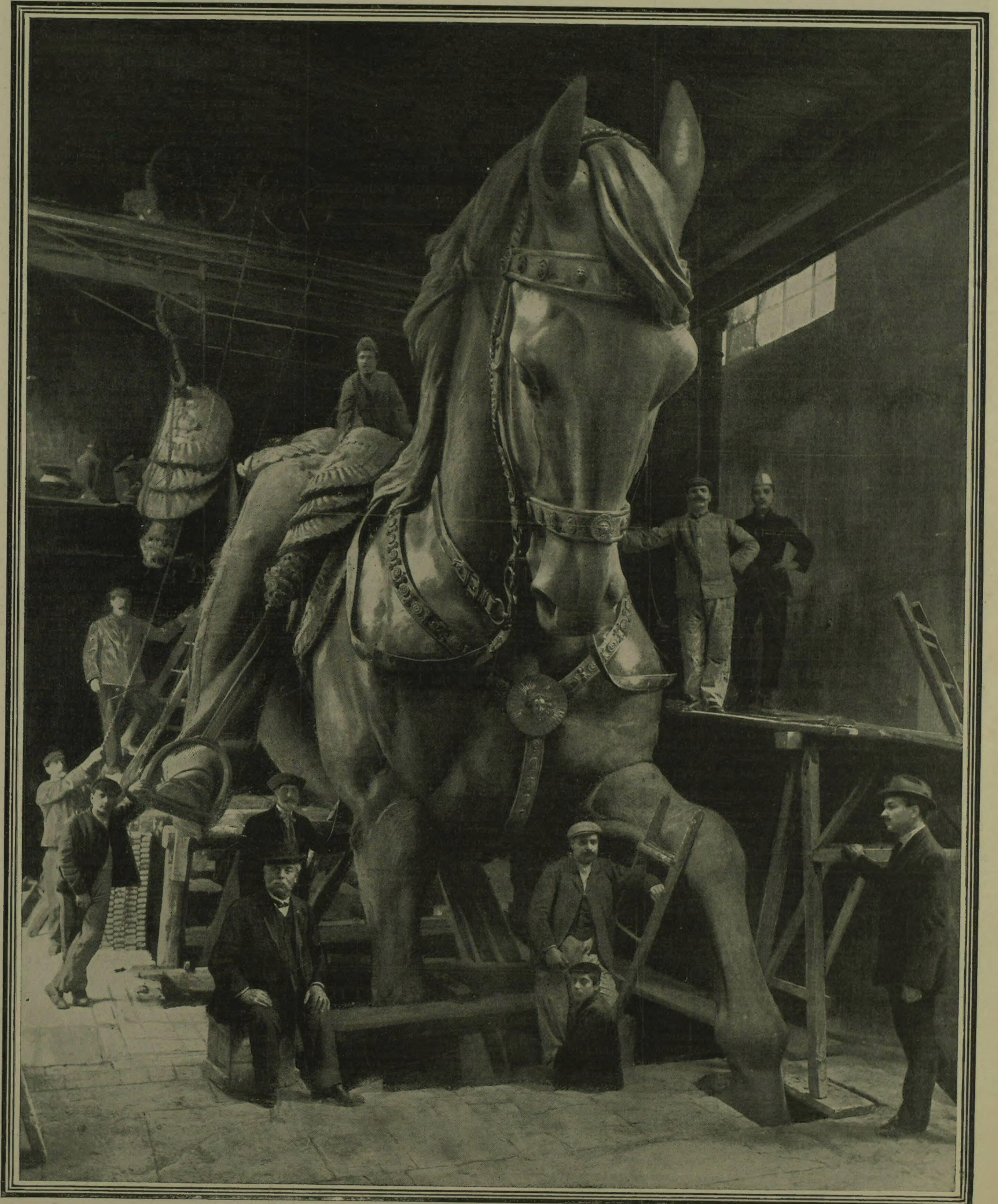
REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3658.—VOL. CXXXIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 29, 1909.

With Supplement: **SIXPENCE.**
The King's Derby.

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A HORSE WHOSE TRAPPINGS WEIGH FOUR TONS: A COLOSSAL STEED FOR A COLOSSAL KING.

Our Illustration shows the horse of the gigantic memorial to Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy. The work was begun by Chiaradia, and continued by Emilio Gallori. The bronze horse and the figure of King Victor Emmanuel II. are so large that they had to be cast in thirteen pieces. Some idea of the size of the memorial may be gained when it is said that the trappings of the horse weigh some four tons. The sabre, which is over thirteen feet long, weighs nearly seven hundredweight; the pistol-holsters are higher than an ordinary man; the head of the figure, with its helmet, is 2½ feet in height and weighs over two tons; the breast of the horse weighs nearly seven tons; the abdomen, nearly nine tons. Thirty persons can easily be accommodated inside the body of the horse.

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THE KING'S DERBY.

(See Supplement.)

HEARTY congratulations are due to his Majesty on his success in winning the Derby—congratulations in which all good sportsmen and loyal subjects will join, including even those who might have been better off had some other horse got his nose in front of Minoru's on the post. Although his Majesty has twice won the "blue ribbon of the Turf," when he was Prince of Wales—namely, with Persimmon in 1896, and with Diamond Jubilee in 1900—yet this is the first Derby which he has won since he became King. It is also the first occasion on which a reigning monarch has won the classic race. After a good start, Brooklands made the running with Louviers for the first mile, but near Tattenham Corner the King's colt began to draw ahead. Finally, Minoru won by a head from Mr. W. Raphael's Louviers, who made a great spurt just at the end of the race. The third place was taken by Lord Michelham's William the Fourth, who perhaps thought that, if it was to be a King's Derby, he ought to be well in the running. Valens came fourth, and Bayardo fifth. After the race was over, his Majesty led his horse in, while the people surged about him in wild enthusiasm, having broken through the cordon of police.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF AN ECHO.

(See Illustrations on another Page of this Issue.)

THE difficulties of determining the acoustical properties of buildings have once more been demonstrated by the case of a troublesome echo in the Great Hall of the Trocadero, which our readers may recollect was one of the permanent buildings erected for the Paris Exhibition of 1878. This echo was so bad that the place had become anathema to musicians, and M. Gustave Lyon, through whose efforts the hall is now freed from this drawback, twice refused to organise a series of symphony concerts there. So far back as 1903 it was decided to put the work of suppressing the echo in hand, and in less than a year M. Lyon had worked out his solution of the problem. But it took the authorities five years to make a start, and not till January of this year was the work finally completed.

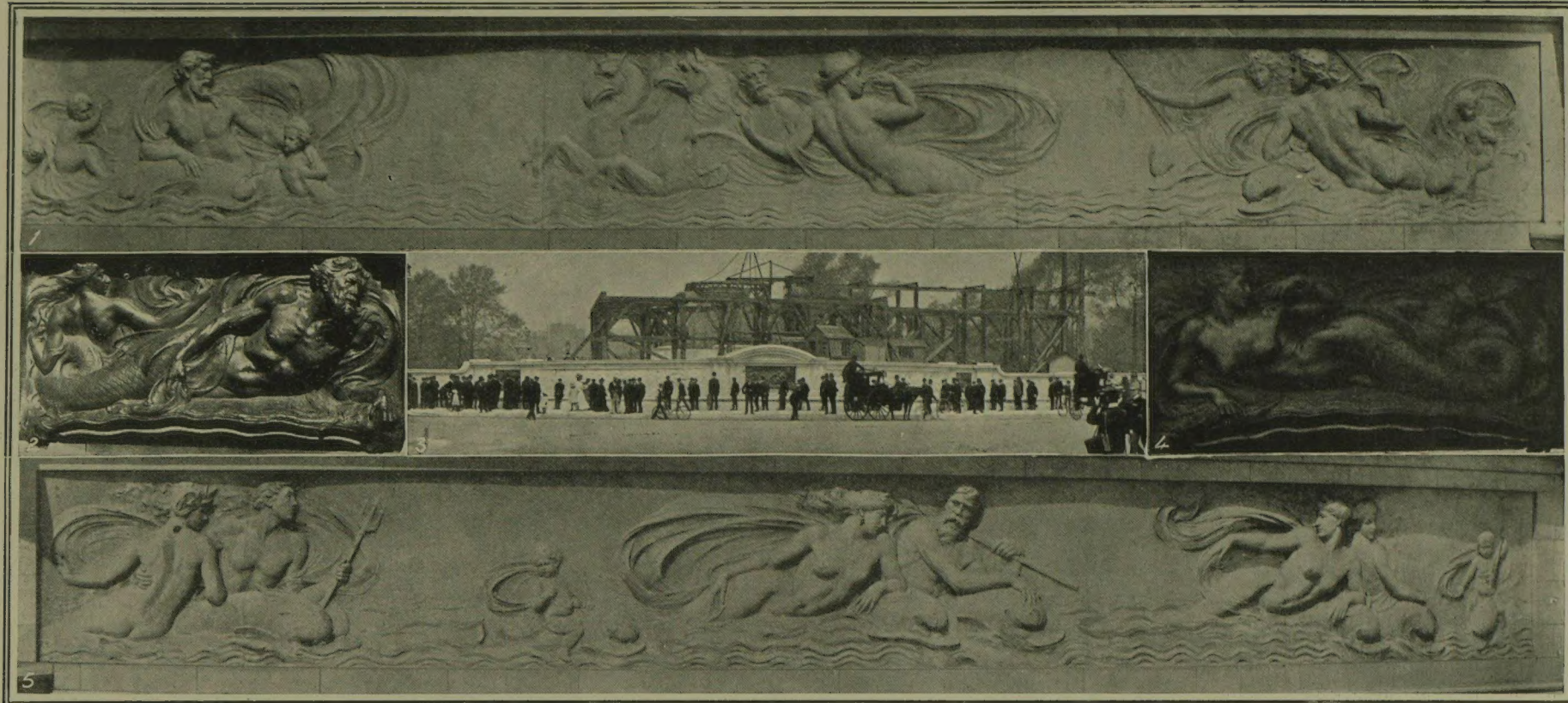
M. Lyon's first proceeding was to ascertain in what parts of the hall the echo was heard, and to do this he enlisted the services of twenty-two trained musicians. The floor of the hall and the stage were marked out in spaces, two metres (roughly 7 ft. 6 in.) square. In the centre of each of these squares one of the musicians was placed, and M. Lyon moved about the spaces on the stage sounding a wooden clapper. Those auditors who perceived an echo after each stroke immediately raised cards identifying their spaces, the numbers on which were jotted down. In this way the whole of the hall was tested. Generally speaking, it was found that in the parts remote from the orchestra the echo was most troublesome.

With these data M. Lyon then worked out theoretically, by means of mathematics, the positions of the spaces on the orchestra vault which reflected the sound and produced the echo. In order to test his theory and prove the deductions, it was decided to make a practical trial; and for this M. Lyon invented the little apparatus shown in one of the Illustrations, a sort of rough theodolite, or surveying instrument, with a long zinc tube, which was used to indicate the spaces on the vault which had been worked out on the diagrams as being in fault. A sound-proof box was constructed, as shown in one of the views, with an entrance-door at the back and a communication-door in front. On either side were "voice-doors," constructed of photographic-camera bellows, with long, trumpet-shaped extensions. One of these, seen on the right, was directed towards an auditor; the other was pointed at portions of the vault theoretically ascertained to produce the echo. When all the doors were shut the sound of the clapper was inaudible outside; when one "voice-door" was open the auditor heard a single sound, either direct or reflected from the vault, depending on the door which was open. When both "voice-doors" were open at the same time the auditor heard the echo louder than the direct note. M. Lyon's theory was thus confirmed, and the seat of the trouble being known it remained to ascertain how best to "absorb" or muffle the echo. The further experiments were not carried out in the Hall, but at a laboratory at Parc des Princes. The apparatus employed for these was rather elaborate, but the main features were as follows: a steel tube suspended from cords and struck by a hammer, actuated electrically, constituted the sounding apparatus, which was situated in a sound-proof hut. Fifty metres away a concave mirror in another hut was fixed at an angle to deflect the sound towards three observers, who sat beside the sounding-apparatus hut, with their backs to the mirror, to observe the intensity of the echo. The experiments were made in a thousand different ways, assistants placing in front of the mirror various bands and panels of stuff, none of which was entirely satisfactory. Finally, it was found that, by interposing two screens or panels before the mirror, with an air-space between each and another air-space between the second panel and the mirror, the echo was absolutely suppressed, and for this reason: the front of the sound-wave, when retarded by the first screen, is thrown back and disorganises the part following; what penetrates the first screen is practically churned up by the opposition of the second screen, and the same thing occurs between the second screen and the reflecting surface. The wave is, consequently, all broken up and diffused.

The remedy was therefore found; but another difficulty was encountered before it could be applied to the Trocadero. The plans of the building had been lost or mislaid in 1878, and without them it was impossible to ascertain the exact curvature of the vault which the proposed absorption-panel must necessarily follow. Without the plans elaborate scaffolding and measurement would be necessary. But the ingenuity of M. Lyon was not to be thwarted by this new contretemps. He had a small cylindrical balloon constructed—in reality a sort of floating plumb-line—which, guided vertically by wires, was allowed to rise to the vault, the plumb-weight suspended from its lower end marking on the stage the particular points required for the calculations. The panel was duly constructed and put in position, and the echo in the Great Hall of the Trocadero is a thing of the past.

The result of M. Lyon's investigations has been to establish a principle in the imperfectly understood science of acoustics. His experiments go to prove that all surfaces near or in the vicinity of an audience must be capable of deflecting sound; while those away from them should "absorb" or muffle it. It follows therefore, that in large halls all surfaces behind the source of sound-production—i.e., walls behind or at the side of orchestras and platforms—should be rendered absorptive. As the best absorptive is an open window, it follows that openings in the walls might be the best effectual means of preventing echoes. The ever-present difficulty in the study of acoustics is the fact that every building provides its own problem and must be separately studied, and while certain general principles may be followed by the architect, only an actual test of the building can demonstrate if the result is satisfactory.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

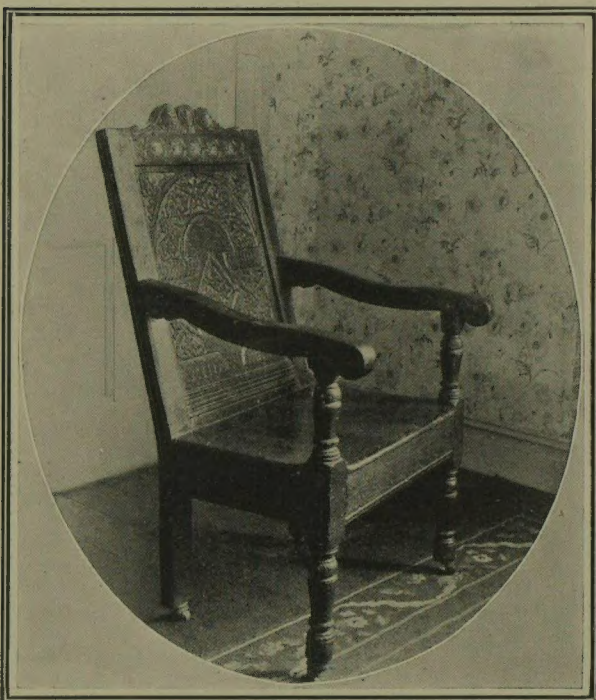


1. PART OF THE FRIEZE IN LOW RELIEF.
2. A BRONZE PLAQUE IN DEEP RELIEF.

3. REVEALED AT LAST: THE MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA, AS IT IS AT THE MOMENT.

4. A BRONZE PLAQUE IN DEEP RELIEF.
5. PART OF THE FRIEZE IN LOW RELIEF.

WHITE MARBLE THAT EMPHASISES THE BLACKNESS OF A PALACE: THE PLINTH OF THE GREAT MEMORIAL TO QUEEN VICTORIA THAT STANDS BEFORE BUCKINGHAM PALACE. The boards that have faced Buckingham Palace for the last two years were removed on Monday, and the great memorial to Queen Victoria, as it at present is, was revealed. The white marble plinth, with its bronze reliefs, makes Buckingham Palace look even dingier than ever. That, however, is its only fault. — Mr. Brock's work is at once very good and very satisfying; and there is no doubt that when the memorial is completed it will be one of the finest, if not the finest, in London.—[PHOTOGRAPHS NOS. 1, 2, 4, AND 5 BY L.E.A.; NO. 3 BY TOPICAL.]



Photo, Goodyer Studio.

A CHAIR IN WHICH HENRY VII. SAT, AND IN WHICH THE KING WILL SIT ON THE OCCASION OF THE LEVÉE ON JUNE 22.

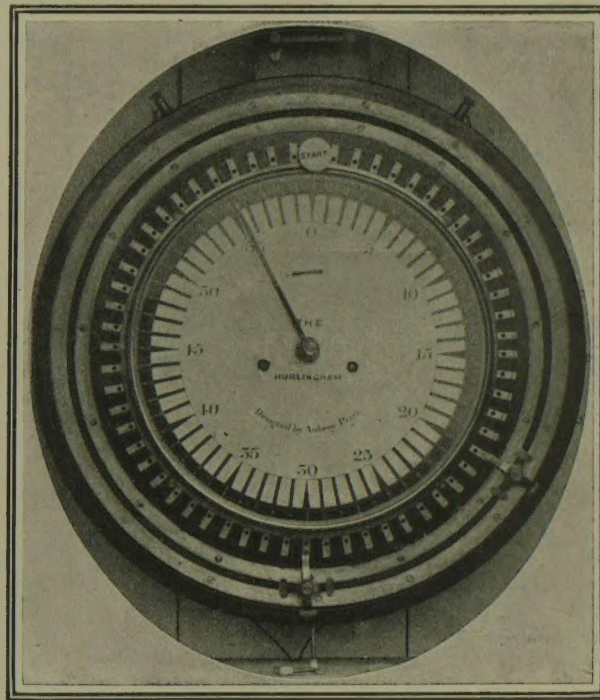
The story has it that Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond (later King Henry VII.) sat in this chair at the Council of War that was held at the "Three Tuns Inn," Atherstone, on August 20, 1485, two days before the battle that made him King. The King has promised to use it at the Levée on June 22, and its present owner, Mr. Dudley Baxter, has bequeathed it to the chancel of Atherstone Church.



Photo, Adeniacar.

OF FAR MORE THAN HEROIC SIZE: THE HEAD AND BUST OF THE VICTOR EMMANUEL II. MONUMENT.

The figure of the King was cast in three parts: the head, the bust, and the legs. The head, which with the helmet is 2½ feet in height, weighs over 4700 lb. The King's sabre is over 13 feet in length, and weighs nearly 7 cwt. The monument was begun by Chiaradia and completed by Emilio Gallori. For casting, the whole statue was divided into thirteen parts.



Photo, Grahame, Ellerby.

A CLOCK THAT IS A CHECK UPON POLO-PLAYERS: THE NEW AND INGENIOUS TIMING-APPARATUS AT HURLINGHAM.

This most ingenious contrivance in the way of timing-devices has been installed at Hurlingham, where it promises to be of the greatest use. At the end of each ten minutes of the play it sounds a bell. Then the boy who is looking after it sets back the clock and changes the peg to a new position. The peg enables a check to be kept upon the number of ten minutes played.



Advance Photo Co.

IN ANCIENT GREEK COSTUME IN HYDE PARK: THE CAUSES OF A SENSATION THIS WEEK.

The figures in the group were to be seen in Hyde Park on Monday last, and, of course, attracted a good deal of attention. It is said that the three are members of a wealthy Greek family, which has decided to reside in London, and at the same time to lead the simple life—a difficult matter under the circumstances.



Photo, L.N.A.

MEMBERS OF THE BERLIN MUNICIPALITY IN LONDON: THE CITY'S GERMAN GUESTS AT THE TOWER.

With the Ober-Bürgermeister of Berlin, Dr. Kirschner, and representatives of the thirty-four magistrates and councillors who are visiting London, is shown here General Sir Robert Stewart, Lieutenant of the Tower. The visitors arrived in London on the evening of Sunday last, and were met by the Lord Mayor. An excellent round of visits and entertainments was arranged.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

WE all feel that the only entirely inferior thing is to be superior; and various forms of cheap superiority are the most irritating facts of our modern life. One impudent piece of pedantry I have noticed as very much on the increase—it is the habit of arbitrarily changing the ends of abstract words (which are bad enough already) so as to make them sound more learned. I heard a young man, with thin, pale hair, speak some time ago at some Ethical Society; and words cannot convey the degree to which he drooped his eyelids whenever he said “Christianism,” instead of Christianity. I was tempted to get up and tell him that what was the matter with him was Tomfoolery, called by some Tomfoolery, and that I felt an impulsion to bash his physiognomics out of all semblance of humanity. I saw a magazine the other day in which Ethics had turned into Ethology. Now, the word Ethics is already a nuisance to God and man; but its permanent defence and its occasional necessity is that it stands for conduct considered statically as a science, whereas morality (or moralitude) stands for conduct considered actively as a choice. One can discuss ethics. One cannot discuss morality: one can only violate it.

The reasonable difference between ethics and morality is like the difference between geology and throwing stones or between jurisprudence and outrunning the constable. But if Ethics is the right word, as I always supposed it was, for the science of conduct, the dispassionate study of the *ethos*, in that case what the deuce is Ethology? In practice, I fear, it simply means that somebody or other, who was already too priggish to talk about morality, is by this time too priggish even to talk about ethics. The three phrases probably represent merely three stages in sniffing superiority and the perversion of all primary moral instincts. If a woman's husband has been silly enough to take more wine than is good for him, morality would lead her to send him to bed. Ethics would lead her to send him to Coventry. And ethology would probably lead her to send him to a penal settlement for inebriates. If a man's wife throws a teapot at him (as happened recently in the aristocratic neighbourhood in which I live) morality would lead him to go out of the house for an hour or so and give her nerves a chance. Ethics would probably induce him to go out of the town and write to her from a Garden City that their temperaments were incompatible. What ethology would make him do I hardly dare to think.

However this may be, there seems to be a curiously bloodless and polysyllabic style now adopted for the discussion of the most direct and intimate matters. The human home, for example, which whether it be comfortable or uncomfortable is, after all, the only place in which humanity has ever lived, people discuss as if it were the nest of some extraordinary bird, or the cell of some occult insect which science had only just discovered. The combination of man and woman may be, and indeed is, a dangerous chemical combination; frequently resulting in an explosion; but the explosion is one to which we might have got pretty well used by this time. And if we are really to debate these matters with much effect, I suggest that we avoid these new polysyllables as much as possible; and if a word has already a long tail, at least that we leave it the long tail that our fathers gave it. I fancy it will

be good for our intellects and certainly (as far as I am concerned) for our tempers. If we have to discuss the most familiar and fundamental human problems all over again, let us at least take advantage of their antiquity in the fact that the vocabulary of them is fairly popular and clear. Let us realise that marriage is not monogamy but marriage; that fighting is not natural selection but fighting; that wine is not alcoholic stimulation, but wine; that work is not the creation of capital, but work, a very unpleasant thing. It seems that we have a great upheaval and revision in front of us. The discussion will certainly be long, but at least the words might be short.



BRITAIN'S MOST POPULAR SOLDIER AND HIS WIFE ON EMPIRE DAY:
LORD AND LADY ROBERTS WATCHING THE PROCESSION IN HYDE PARK.

Empire Day was duly celebrated on Monday, and children from all parts of London took part in a great procession. The head of this entered Hyde Park just before five. From the flagstaff under which Lord Roberts took his stand flew a flag bearing the words “Loyal England.” In a few minutes this gave way to the Union Jack, and a march-past took place.

The most awful example of this silly and heartless pedantry that I have seen of late is in a recent issue of the *Review of Reviews*, which contains some extracts from a novel by a Mme. or Mlle. de Pratz. The editor calls it “The Love Ideals of a Suffragette”; but I do not wish for a moment to make the editor responsible for the foolish pomposities of the lady whom he quotes, even when he seems to quote her with approval. Mr. Stead is a man for whom I have always had, and have still, the heartiest admiration; I know that nothing but the most generous sentiments has set him on the extreme Suffragette platform. Feminism is against chivalry; but chivalry will always be rather in favour of feminism. And in all such things Mr. Stead's only fault, the only spot on a splendid fighting career, has been

that he has been too easily led away with words. In the relation of the sexes, I think he has always been misled by the ridiculous word “comradeship.” The very fact that the emancipated women use the word “comradeship” about love and marriage shows that they do not know what comradeship means. Comradeship means the club; it means a certain cool and casual association which is mostly masculine and which is always pluralist. If marriage were comradeship, it would have to be polygamy. Even then the comradeship would not be easy to work. But I do not mean here to quarrel with Mr. Stead, but only with his latest feminist philosopher. The word “prig” is but a faint adumbration of Miss Claire de Pratz's heroine. The definition of a prig, I suppose, is this: one who has pride in the possession of his brain rather than joy in the use of it. And the difference is exactly this, that a very small brain is enough to be proud of, even when it is not big enough either to enjoy with recklessness or to use with effect. And there is this further fact, that people with large intellects know the limits of intellect; while to people of small intellects, intellect seems unlimited, and therefore divine. For instance, any man who has really the intelligence to be a philosopher about philosophy will also have the intelligence to be a lover about love, or a housekeeper about house-keeping. As a citizen, I am by hypothesis an adviser of the nation, even if my advice is only a cross on a ballot-paper. In public life I must use my pure, impartial, theoretic capacity. In private life, of course, I make a home for myself in accordance with that enormous part of me and anybody else which is not intellect—the affections, the sense of fun, and the sense of honour. That is what we all do, but that is not what Miss de Pratz's heroine did. Being asked in marriage by an absolutely honourable and intelligent man who loved her and with whom she was in love, she replied in these interesting and (to me) quite precious words: “It will interfere with my work, dear, because it will interfere with my soul and brain. Believe me, I am not yet fully developed as a thinking entity. I am unable to separate my mental from my emotional self . . . I thought myself more developed as a thinker . . . I feel that if I once yield to it I shall not be able to keep my emotional soul within bounds. . . . If I become your wife I shall be Mme. André Nortier—no longer Elizabeth Davenay. And therein lies the terrible and great difference.”

I wish to conclude with this quotation, as an illustration of my protest against all this pedantic beating about the bush; because I really think that much comment would spoil it. “Believe me,” she cries, evidently expecting incredulity, “I am not yet fully developed as a thinking entity.” I hasten to assure her that I can believe that, at any rate, with the utmost ease. She goes on to say: “I am unable to separate my mental from my emotional self.” I never heard of anybody who was able to do so; certainly Plato was not, nor Dante, nor Shakespeare, nor Goethe; and I should think anyone who could do it would immediately turn into a very unpleasant person. Or perhaps he would split and turn into two very unpleasant persons. I do not presume to conjecture. But if Elizabeth Davenay was on the road to such a development, perhaps we may all be content with the reflection that Mr. André Nortier had rather a gratifying escape.

IN LIEU OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY: GEORGE MEREDITH'S SIMPLE GRAVE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



"FULL LASTING IS THE SONG, THOUGH HE, THE SINGER, PASSES": THE BURIAL OF THE URN CONTAINING THE ASHES OF GEORGE MEREDITH, IN DORKING CEMETERY.

The ashes of George Meredith were interred in Dorking Cemetery on Saturday of last week. The casket containing them was borne to the graveside by the novelist's only daughter, while his only son carried, on a heart-shaped cushion, his Order of Merit. On the urn was the inscription "George Meredith, born February 12th, 1828; died May 18th, 1909. 'Life is but a little holding lent to do a mighty labour,'" a quotation from "Vittoria."

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS



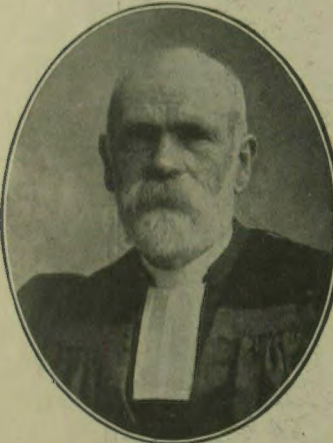
MONSIGNOR PATRICK FENTON,
New Provost of Westminster Cathedral.

BY his new appointment as Provost of the Cathedral Chapter, Monsignor Patrick Fenton completes the round of dignities (short of the Archbishopric itself), in connection with the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Westminster. He has hitherto been Vicar-General and Bishop-Auxiliary, with the rank of Bishop of Amycla. He began his clerical life in London by serving several curacies and missions, and was at one time private secretary to Cardinal Manning. In 1878 he was made Chaplain to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and in 1882 President of St. Edmund's College at Ware. In 1885 he became Domestic Prelate at the Vatican to Pope Leo XIII., and ten years later was appointed a Canon of Westminster. During the building of the cathedral he was vice-chairman of the building fund committee, and in that capacity travelled abroad to obtain support, securing Pope Leo XIII. as one of the founders. When the cathedral was opened he was appointed its administrator, and was consecrated Bishop-Auxiliary in 1904.



MR. JAMES GRAHAME,
Founder of the Scottish National Society
for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Last week a reception was held at Holyrood Palace to celebrate the semi-jubilee of the Scottish National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; and Mr. James Grahame, who founded the Society in Glasgow in 1884, was presented with an address of congratulation. The Scottish Society, which is distinct from the society for the same purpose in England, numbers among its patrons many of the highest names in Scotland, and it has a staff of forty inspectors, whose work extends all over the country. Last year cases were dealt with involving the welfare of more than twenty thousand children.



THE REV. J. COURTNEY CLARKE, D.D.,
Moderator-Elect of the Presbyterian
Church in Ireland.

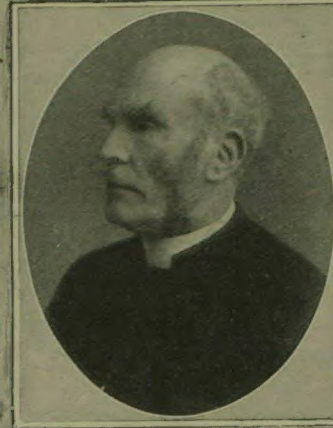
At a recent meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, the Rev. J. Courtney Clarke, D.D., was elected to the office of Moderator. Dr. Clarke is a native of Co. Antrim, and was educated under the care of the Ballymena Presbytery, at Queen's College, Belfast, and at the Assembly's College in the same city. His first charge was at Magherally, Co. Down. After six years there he removed to Galway, and for over a quarter of a century he has been a prominent figure in the religious life of the West. For about twenty years he has been Convener of the Home Mission, and he is also a Commissioner of National Education, Dean of Residence, and Member of the Governing Body of Galway University, and an Honorary Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

During the last half-year the Church of Scotland has suffered an exceptional number of losses by death among her leaders. At the last meeting of the General Assembly the chairman referred to the fact that, within the short space of five months, there had passed away no fewer than five of those who had at different times held the office of Moderator of the Church of Scotland. Among them was the late Very Rev. Dr.



Theodore Marshall, whose portrait we gave in a recent number, and who died during his year of office. He has been succeeded in that position by the Rev. Dr. James Robertson, of Whittinghame.

Major-General Douglas Haig's name has been mentioned in connection with the appointment of a new



THE REV. DR. JAMES ROBERTSON,
Moderator-Elect of the Church of Scotland.

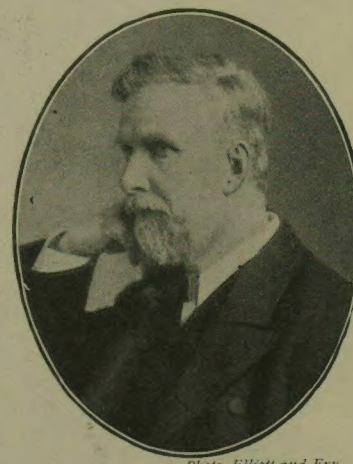
of active service. He was in the Sudan in 1898, and took part in the battle of the Atbara, afterwards receiving the rank of Brevet-Major. In the South African War he acted as Chief of Staff to General French during the Colesberg operations, and later in the campaign commanded a group of columns. In 1903 he was made Inspector-General of Cavalry in India, and the following year became a Major-General.

"We are not in business for our health," said the late Mr. Henry H. Rogers, Vice-President of the Standard Oil Company; "we are out for the dollars." He certainly got the dollars, for his fortune at the time of his death was estimated at over ten million pounds. Mr. Rogers was a self-made man. He began his career as a newspaper-boy, becoming later a clerk in a grocer's shop. He is said to have originated the Standard Oil Trust, in which he was for many years associated with Mr. John D. Rockefeller. He was also Vice-President of the Amalgamated Copper Companies. Perhaps, when he and his dollars would otherwise be forgotten, he will be remembered as the man who once saved Mark Twain from financial ruin.



THE LATE MR. HENRY H. ROGERS,
Vice-President of the Standard Oil
Trust—a Multi-Millionaire.

Much regret will be felt at Oxford at Professor Dicey's resignation, after twenty-seven years' tenure of office, of the Vinerian Chair of English Law. His friends will be relieved to know, however, that his retirement is not due to ill-health. Professor Dicey was born in 1835, and is thus well past the Psalmist's term, after which every man is entitled to rest from his labours. He has been associated with Oxford ever since he was an undergraduate at Balliol. He became a Fellow of that college, and also a Fellow of All Souls' and an Honorary Fellow of Trinity. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1863, and was appointed to his Professorship in 1882. He is the author of several important legal works, including "The Law of Domicile," and "Law of the Constitution," and he also published, in 1886, "England's Case Against Home Rule."



PROFESSOR ALBERT V. DICEY,
Vinerian Professor of English Law
at Oxford—Retiring.

Since the future of the British Empire is in the hands of its children, no more valuable lesson in patriotism could be given them than that inculcated by the annual celebrations of Empire Day, for which has been appropriately chosen the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday. The future of all great causes and institutions depends on the depth and extent to which the enthusiasm of the next generation can be aroused. That there is little danger of our children not becoming imbued with a spirit of Imperial patriotism may be judged from the fact that, according to approximate calculations, not fewer than fifteen million children in

(Continued overleaf.)



FUTURE DEFENDERS OF THE EMPIRE: THE HEAD OF THE CONTINGENT OF BOY SCOUTS AT THE EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS IN HYDE PARK.

Prominent among the thousands of young people who took part in the Empire Day celebrations last Monday (the anniversary of Queen Victoria's birthday) were the members of General Baden-Powell's corps of Boy Scouts. In their now-familiar costume, so suggestive of all that is associated with adventure in a boy's mind, they were a picturesque sight, and their earnest faces showed that they take their Imperial duties very seriously, as indeed they should.



MAJOR-GENERAL DOUGLAS HAIG,
C.V.O., C.B.

Said to have been Appointed Chief of the Staff in India.

Chief of the Staff in India, in succession to General Sir Beauchamp Duff, K.C.B., who has recently been

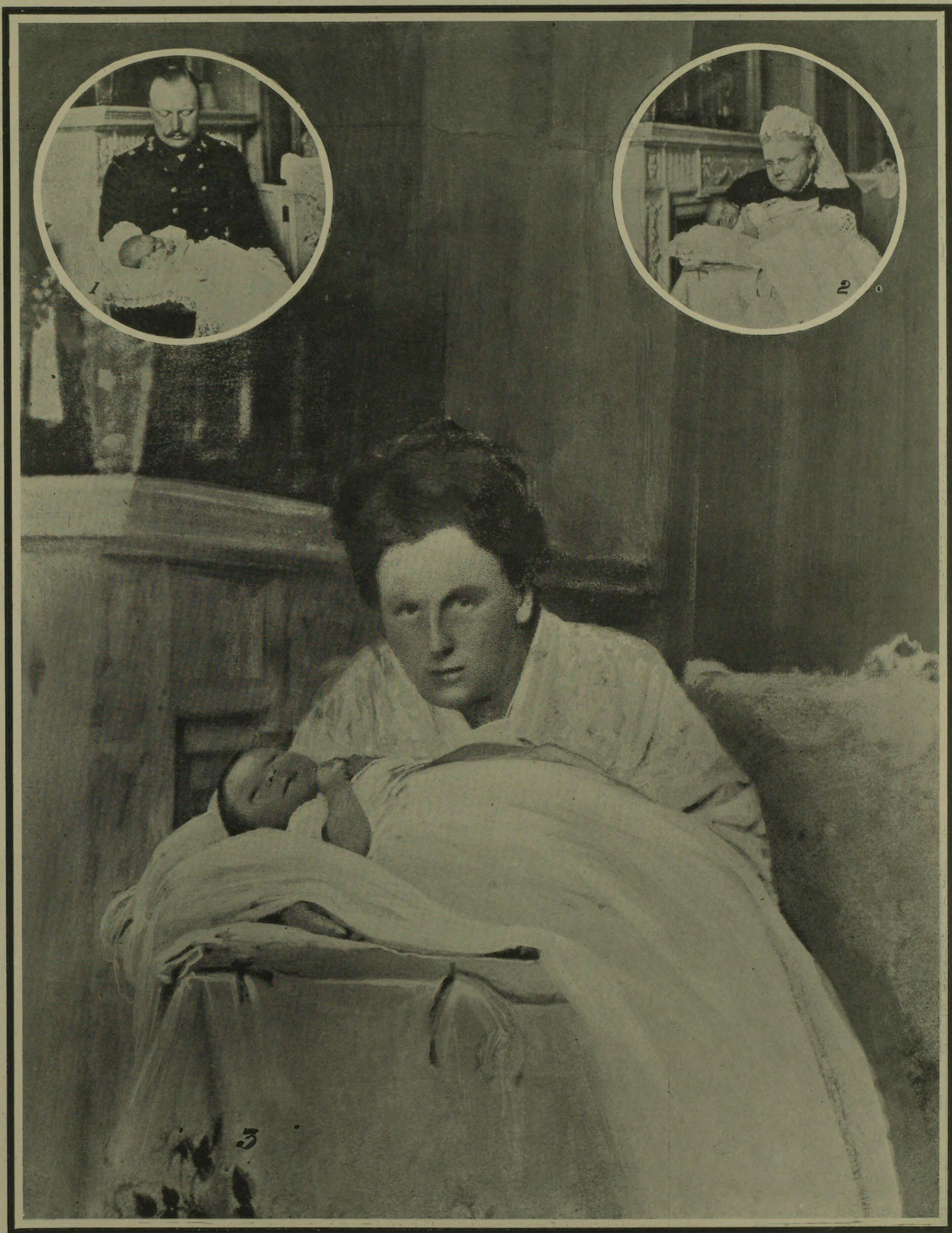


FLAGS OF EMPIRE AND EMPIRE-MAKERS OF THE FUTURE: A TYPICAL SCENE IN LONDON ON EMPIRE DAY.

If the celebration of Empire Day can be taken as indicating the growth of the Imperial Idea, it may be said to be making sure and rapid progress, for every year these celebrations become more widespread and prominent. In addition to the great public demonstrations in Hyde Park and elsewhere, ceremonies of a similar character were observed privately at thousands of schools throughout the British dominions.

THE BABY HEIR TO THE THRONE OF HOLLAND: THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS.

SNAPSHOTS OF THE PRINCESS TAKEN BY THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE CONSORT.



1. PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS IN HER FATHER'S ARMS.

2. PRINCESS JULIANA OF THE NETHERLANDS IN THE QUEEN-MOTHER'S ARMS.

3. A POSSIBLE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS IN THE ARMS OF THE PRESENT QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS:
PRINCESS JULIANA CARRIED BY HER MOTHER, QUEEN WILHELMINA.

These photographs are the first taken of the little Princess Juliana, who, in the event of her having no brother, may one day be Queen of the Netherlands. The large snapshot was taken by the Prince Consort, in the Queen's bedroom; the other two were taken by the Queen herself. It will be remembered that the Princess was born on April 30 last, amidst many rejoicings.

various parts of the Empire joined on Monday last in the ceremony of saluting the flag. Something more than the mere size of the Empire, however, is required in order to kindle in children, and in grown-up citizens too, the enthusiastic spirit which may act as a stimulus upon their conduct, and make for the cohesion and co-operation of the various branches of our race. The teachers in the schools are well aware of this, and they will see to it that their pupils do not simply regard Empire Day as a pretext for a holiday, or an occasion for "flag-flapping," but are inspired by a study of history with the feelings of duty which actuated those who gave their lives in building up the Empire, and, as regards the future, that they think of the Empire not so much, in the pride of possession, as an aggressive force, but regard it, with a sense of responsibility, as a vast civilising agency, having an incalculable power for good over the progress of mankind.

Naval Review in the Thames.

Preparations are being made for a grand naval review and demonstration to take place in the Thames in July, so that all Londoners may have an opportunity of seeing something of that Navy of which they are continually hearing so much, but which, to the great majority of them, remains but an imaginary vision. This naval display will conclude the summer manoeuvres, which are to commence next month in the North Sea. The ships to visit the Thames will be those of the Home Fleet and the Atlantic Fleet, with their three squadrons of cruisers, under the supreme command of Admiral Sir William May, with whom will be associated, among other Admirals, Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet. The total number of vessels will be something like a hundred and fifty, including battle-ships—seven being of the *Dreadnought* type, cruisers, gun-boats, destroyers, torpedo-boats, and submarines, reaching from the light-ship at the Nore right up to Westminster Bridge, and forming probably one of the mightiest assemblies of naval power that has ever been seen. The larger vessels, of course, will have to confine their operations to the Lower Thames about Southend, and the craft seen off Westminster will be the submarines and some of the smaller destroyers. Saturday, July 17, is fixed for the ships to be in position, and on the Tuesday following the Lord Mayor and Corporation, with members of the Admiralty, will travel to Southend to visit the Fleet in state. A pretended engagement will then take place between one of the *Dreadnoughts* and an attacking force of destroyers. The Fleet will remain in the Thames for about a week, during which the Lord Mayor will entertain the officers and men at the Guildhall.

Our Berlin Visitors.

London has been doing its best during the past week to give a very hearty welcome to the representatives of



THE KNIGHTS TILTING.

THE MAID OF ORLEANS HONOURED IN THE TOWN SHE WAS DEFENDING WHEN TAKEN PRISONER, THE JOAN OF ARC FESTIVAL AT COMPIÈGNE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY DELIUS, HAMILTON, AND BRANGER.



LADIES OF COMPIÈGNE PRESENTING FLOWERS TO "JOAN OF ARC."



"JOAN OF ARC."



THE MAID RIDING THROUGH THE STREETS.



THE ENTRY OF JOAN OF ARC.

the Berlin Municipal Council, headed by the Chief Burgomaster, Herr Kirschner, who have been spending the week here as guests of the Lord Mayor and Corporation. They arrived last Sunday, and on Monday visited the Tower and the Tower Bridge, lunched at the Great Eastern Hotel, and in the afternoon were warmly welcomed by his Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace. In the evening a banquet was given in the Guildhall, and Herr Cassel, in proposing "The Corporation of the City of London," said that the Germans did not envy our naval power, knowing how fine a force it had been on behalf of liberty and civilisation. Germany, he continued, only needed a navy to protect her commerce. For her to invade England would be insensate and criminal, and the Germans were neither fools nor criminals. The guests, therefore, ran no risk in visiting the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday; and went on from there to the City of London School, the Guildhall School of Music, and St. Paul's, having lunched with the Drapers' Company. For Wednesday a banquet, given

by the Fishmongers' Company, was arranged; for Thursday, visits to the British Museum, the National Gallery, and lunch at the Mansion House; and for yesterday a tour of Windsor Castle. Herr Kirschner and his companions will carry back to Berlin feelings of mutual goodwill, having forged one more link in the chain of international friendship.

Parliament. Members of the House of Commons have separated for a brief Whitsuntide recess, wondering when they will get their long holiday. They have laid the foundation for huge legislative structures, on which they must spend many laborious days and weary nights. Although the Welsh Disestablishment Bill cannot be proceeded with this

session, there are other controversial and important measures besides the Finance Bill. Mr. Birrell must get his Irish Land Bill and Mr. Burns his Housing Bill. The second reading of the London Elections Bill is to be taken next week, and the programme contains three measures promoted by Mr. Churchill. To the Trade Boards Bill and the Marine Insurance (Gambling Policies) Bill, that able and ambitious Minister has now added the Labour Exchanges Bill. This and a scheme of insurance against unemployment he described unexpectedly on a private member's motion to a very thin House, and his personal friend, Mr. F. E. Smith, gave him the encouragement of a Conservative, while the chairman of the Labour Party congratulated the Government on bringing out the Right-to-Work Bill "in penny numbers."

For a session that was to be devoted mainly to finance, the supplementary items are by no means second-rate, and members whose zeal has been exhausted ask despairingly when they will get away in the autumn. The Budget resolutions, before being transformed into a Bill, were the subject this week of keen debates, in which Mr. Balfour's skill extorted the admiration even of his opponents. Scottish and Irish members made a strong attack on the spirit duty, complaining that their national whisky industry was unfairly treated because no equivalent tax was put on beer. Praise of whisky came from the lips of temperance reformers; and one of its producers, Sir John Dewar, a popular Liberal, challenged the House to say if whisky-drinking Scotland was intellectually or morally or physically worse than beer-drinking England. Mr. Lloyd-George's chief argument against a tax on beer was that a halfpenny per pint would have raised more money than he wanted; and as to the spirit duty, he estimated that the trade would make a profit of four millions out of it. Thereupon Mr. Balfour gaily chaffed him upon his lavish endowment of the trade; and if he did not quite enjoy the chaff, he admired the cleverness with which it was thrown. After whisky the subject of Irish-grown tobacco cropped up, and the Government were accused of strangling another new industry.



Photo. Clarke and Hyde.

THE FIRST OF THE FIRST 60,000,000 GALLONS HELD BY LONDON'S NEW RESERVOIR: TURNING ON THE WATER IN THE "CRYPT" AT HONOR OAK.

As we noted in "The Illustrated London News" the other day, the crypt-like Beachcroft Reservoir at Honor Oak is the largest covered reservoir in the world. It holds 60,000,000 gallons of water.

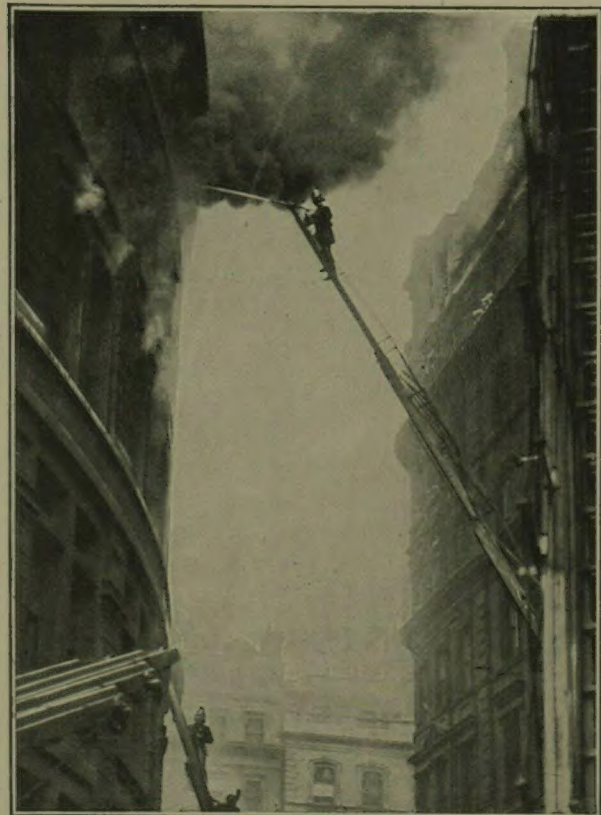


Photo. L.N.A.

FIRE AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE S.P.C.K.: AT WORK BEFORE THE BURNING PREMISES OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

The fire broke out just before six o'clock on Monday night, and caused a turn-out of a great many engines. Two water-towers were used, and did good service.

THE VERY ENGLISH YOUNG TURK: AFTER THE HOUNDS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.



FOLLOWING THE LOCAL DRAG-HOUNDS: CAVALRY OFFICERS OF THE YOUNG TURK ARMY HUNTING AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Our Illustration shows a number of Young Turk cavalry officers hunting at Constantinople with the local drag-hounds, a pack that has just been started. The meet illustrated took place on the heights above the Sweet Waters of Europe. Several of those taking part turned out in pink, and amongst those who followed the hounds on this occasion were Jemil Bey, who escaped assassination at the time of the mutiny by a timely flight in the guise of an Austrian sailor. It will be noted that a number of Englishmen also attended the meet.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S

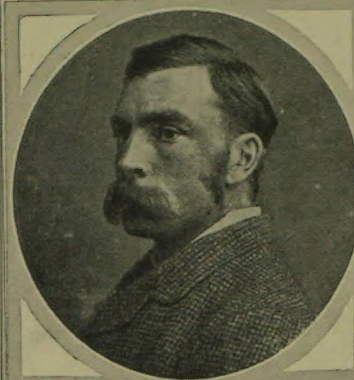


MR. JOHN COLLINS FRANCIS,
Publisher of the "Athenaeum," whose
"Notes by the Way" is to be published
by Mr. Fisher Unwin.

Photograph by Wayland.



ANDREW LANG ON THE NOVELIST AND PECULIARITIES OF SPEECH.



THE LATE MR. KEITH JOHNSTON,
whose "A Sketch of Historical Geo-
graphy" is to be published by Mr. Edward
Stanford.

Few things, to the common novelist, seem more easy than to represent foreigners acting and talking in character. We have our conventional Irishman; he says "Begorra," and never uses the words "yes" and "no," which appear to have no representatives in the Goidelic. I do not say this for the purpose of annoying Irish or other Celtic patriots. Has their ancient and melodious tongue words for "yes" and "no," or has it not? If it has, why do Irish people, in real life no less than in novels, so often avoid the use of "yes" and "no" where an English person or a Lowlander would employ them?

A brief dialogue, overheard at a ball in Dublin, illustrates the Irish practice.

"Captain, is it a married man ye are?"

"I am."

"Then take your arm away, ye bold flirt."

talk, and they do it very badly. But perhaps we all fail in reproducing American peculiarities, for we mainly take them from "Martin Chuzzlewit," and if the American peculiarities were correctly reproduced

we are probably dealing in slang that is obsolete, for it changes with great rapidity. Our Frenchman's talk, in our novels, is absurd enough—as absurd as their "Godon" for an Englishman, which still persists as it did in the fifteenth century. About the origin of *godon* there are great differences of opinion: that it is derived from our national oath seems to be a very dubious explanation. However, the mediæval *godon*, for Englishman, still endures in Northern France, just as the people of Southern Central France still play at their native form of golf with clubs exactly resembling those which we see them using in illuminated manuscripts of the fifteenth century—a most singularly tenacious survival.

An American novelist, Miss Banks, in "The Mystery of Frances Farrington," reproduced middle-class English by the simple expedient of putting all the aspirates in the wrong places: "You hare from hold



ARE YOU A MASON? A MEMBER OF THE EGBO, A NIGERIAN SECRET SOCIETY, IN COSTUME.

"The most important and widespread of the secret societies in Nigeria is the Egbo society, which . . . may almost be compared to Freemasonry in England. The dress worn by the lowest-grade members is something like a diver's suit. The man has fringes of black and red grass round his ankles, and, covering his face, is a mask of wood painted white."

Photograph by Mr. H. P. F. Marriott.

there, it is certain that they must have changed greatly in the last sixty years. I doubt if "I guess" and "I calculate," and "do tell," are still in American use, though they are familiar in the mouths of

QUAINT SUBJECTS OF THE KING.

Illustrations reproduced from Mr. John Foster Fraser's book, "Quaint Subjects of the King," by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Cassell and Co.

(SEE REVIEW ON OUR "LITERATURE" PAGE.)

Americans in our novels and on the stage. Is "all the time" still the American equivalent for our "always"? Is "yep" the colloquial equivalent for our "yes"? Does "so long" still mean "good-bye," and if so, why? If we attempt American slang,

DUSKY DICK TURPINS: ROBBER TRIBESMEN OF NORTHERN INDIA.

"While there are high castes of cultured Indians, by whom honesty is regarded in the same light as it is by Western nations, there are other and degraded castes to whom thieving is not only a means of livelihood, but is regarded as a perfectly legitimate profession, to the pursuit of which a young man may honourably devote his energies."

Photograph lent by the India Office.

An English captain, in answer to the lady's inquiry, "Are ye a married man?" would, if married and truthful, have answered, "Yes." But the Hibernian replies, "I am"; or, if he can answer in the negative, "I am not."

This Irish peculiarity of speech is imitated by the novelist who introduces an Irish person, and, with "begorra," and "aisy" for easy, gives the necessary and sufficient colour. Yet I never heard "aisy" from Irish lips, and still do not know whether there are equivalents for "yes" and "no" in Goidelic.

Most English novelists—perhaps all English novelists—can reproduce the Scots dialect well enough, because even when they are not accustomed to hear it, they know it through Scott and the Kailyard school and from Burns. Uneducated English novelists are obliged to invent such Scots as their characters



INTERESTING INVALIDS: A "MAFAI" PROCESSION IN KAR NICOBAR.

"One of the most curious customs to be found on the island of Kar Nicobar is that of the *mafai*. Now *mafai* means literally an inspired man or seer, and is applied to a man who, having had a serious illness, continues in a prolonged condition of convalescence, during which time he is supported by the rest of the community. . . . It is not at all a bad thing to be an invalid on Kar Nicobar, for the people regard a *mafai* as more or less sacred. . . . The sick man . . . is almost covered with ornaments of various kinds, and is placed in a sort of palanquin. In this he is carried about."—[Photograph by Mr. H. Man.]



NEITHER ROLLING NOR BOWLING: SOUTH SEA ISLANDER CLIMBING FOR COCOANUTS.

"No native thinks of eating the cocoanut after the hard shell, with which we are familiar, has formed—he considers it then only fit for copra or the pigs. He eats the nuts while they are still green and tender, and his agility in ascending the tall palm trees, without a knot or branch, till the top is reached, is extraordinary."

Photograph lent by Mr. J. Edge-Partington.

Hengland, hare you not?" "Hif hany-body would take them," "Not hat hall, not hat hall," "Hit's my hopinion."

I humbly submit that in no county do English people put *every* aspirate in the wrong place. Does anyone ever say "hit" for "it"?—except, which is curious, in Scotland, where, as in fifteenth-century written English (if I mistake not), "hit" is common for "it." As a rule, Scots aspirates are correct, except in "hit" for "it." I cannot make my lips say that "I am a tome," when I mean "at home," and yet this is common with English people who ought to know better. Miss Banks makes her Englishwoman say "hideas," whereas I think she would say "idears." This final "r" after "a" is not observed by Miss Banks. An English schoolmaster, in my boyhood, talked of "the Viar Reg-natiar." He probably meant "Via Egnatia," but I never knew for certain.

CARTLOADS OF SILVER; TONS OF BRONZE.

DRAWING BY H. W. KOEKKOEK; PHOTOGRAPHS BY PAOLOUI.



THE SILVER LINING: CARTLOADS OF SILVER TO PAY THE TURKISH TROOPS BEING CONVEYED FROM BANK TO BARRACKS.

Every cloud, it is said, has a silver lining, and the recent war-cloud in Turkey was no exception to the rule, from the point of view of the Turkish soldier. On the occasion here represented, eight cartloads of silver coin (medjidiehs) in bags were conveyed from the Ottoman Bank to Seraskerat. There was no guard, "and the bags," writes our correspondent, "bumped and rattled on the loose boards, the horses stumbled with the weight, and onlookers ran forward and pushed. Every soldier gets a medjidieh (a Turkish pound of 100 piastres) a month, and they are three months in arrear."



A "CAFÉ" INSIDE A HORSE: FESTIVITIES IN THE HORSE OF THE COLOSSAL EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF VICTOR EMMANUEL AT ROME.

The wooden horse of Pallas filled with Greek warriors, whereby Troy was captured, is quite eclipsed by the colossal statue in bronze of King Victor Emmanuel, which is being set up on the summit of the Campidoglio at Rome. The work was designed and begun by the Italian sculptor Chiaradia, who, after spending four years on it, fell ill, and its completion was entrusted to his friend Gallori. It was cast in the foundry of G. B. Bastianelli. It is said to be the largest group ever cast, and for the abdomen of the horse alone thirteen tons of bronze were used.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LXXI.
PROFESSOR A. E. METTAM,
Principal of the Royal Veterinary College of Ireland;
Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology.

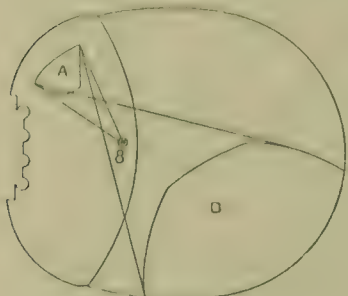
Photograph by Lafayette

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

SPEECHLESSNESS

THE study of loss of speech relates itself in a very direct fashion to that of right-handedness, recently discussed in this page. It was shown that the left lobe of the brain is that which controls the right side of the body, and *vice versa*, so that right-handedness comes naturally to imply the superiority of the left brain; a claim supported by considerations relating not merely to its functional activities, but likewise to its greater weight, and, it may be added, to its better nourishment. The phenomena of disease, carefully studied, serve to throw light on natural functions. We correlate what is proper to health with that which occurs in disease, and thus note the proper use and duty of a part through the disturbance in its work which disease produces. Studied from this point of view, loss of speech has served to throw much light on brain-function at large, and on the mechanisms which operate in the discharge of our most human characteristic.

Cases of speechlessness due to brain-trouble are frequently found to be associated with right-handed paralysis. This fact implies, first of all, that speech is associated with the left half of the brain. Nor does post-mortem knowledge falsify this deduction, for in cases of "aphasia"—the



A DIAGRAMMATIC PLAN OF THE TROCADERO HALL.

A sound struck at point 8 on the platform was reflected by the portion of the vault A, and all the spectators grouped in the space marked B heard the echo.

general term applied to loss of speech—there is found interference with the functions of a certain region in the left brain, first outlined by Paul Broca in 1861. This area lies in the hinder part of the third left frontal fold (or convolution) of the brain. It roughly corresponds to an area in front of the ear and towards the side of the forehead. We must bear in mind that, as the centres in the brain are duplicated in respect of its two halves or lobes, we find a similar speech-area on the right lobe. It would appear, however, that the right speech-centre lies dormant and inactive, in right-handed persons at least, while in left-handed people, in whom the brain's right lobe is functionally the more active half, the right centre is regarded as that exercising the gift of speech.

Writing, as a mode of graphic speech, is found to have its centres closely associated with those controlling speech itself, so that, in cases of aphasia, we expect to find a lack of writing power, and to this latter condition the term "agraphia" has been applied. Loss of speech, however, assumes and includes divers forms of inability on the part of the sufferer to communicate with his fellows. Intelligence may be, and very often is, clear enough, but the power of articulating words is lost. This condition represents "motor" aphasia. But another condition exists where, while there remains the power to articulate words, the memory of them has



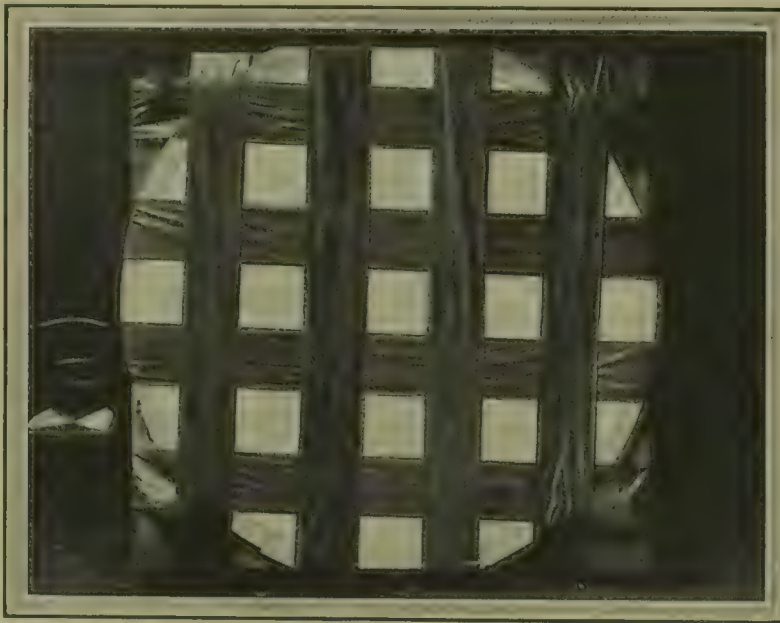
OTTO VON GUERICKE'S
EXPERIMENT IN AIR PRESSURE

THE KILLING OF AN ECHO: A REMARKABLE UNDERTAKING
IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE TROCADERO, PARIS.
See Facing Page, and Article on Second Page of this Number.



THE APPARATUS DESIGNED TO INDICATE THE SURFACES SUSPECTED OF CAUSING THE ECHO.

This apparatus was designed by M. Gustave Lyon to indicate in a practical manner the surfaces suspected, as a result of his theoretical calculations, of causing the echo in the great hall of the Trocadero it was sought to suppress. It is a kind of rough theodolite, or surveying instrument, which was used to indicate the space in the vault which had been worked out on the diagrams as being in fault.



SEEKING THE BEST MATERIAL TO ABSORB THE ECHO: MATERIAL PLACED BEFORE THE MIRROR THAT WAS USED TO DEFLECT THE SOUND.

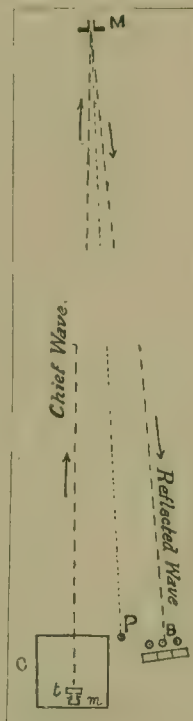
A sounding-apparatus was placed in a sound-proof hut. Fifty metres from this, in another hut, was placed a concave mirror, fixed at an angle to deflect the sound towards three observers, who sat beside the sounding-apparatus hut to note the intensity of the echo. Various materials were placed before the mirror, in an attempt to stifle the echo.

vanished. This is "amnesic" aphasia. Here, if a word which the patient cannot remember is suggested, he will repeat the word. The power of writing being lost, the caligraphy becomes much altered, and ranges from a series of scrawls to efforts resulting in recognisable, but much distorted, graphic signs.

Next in order, as closely bound up with these states affecting the speech-centres and the associated writing-centres in the brain, we have "word-blindness" and "word-deafness." Here we have to traverse other brain-areas in order to explain the cause and to indicate the seat of such lesions. The ordinary aphasia

and agraphic troubles are of "motor" kind. They depend upon acts whereof the essential features are messages sent to the muscles (motor messages), which set in action the muscles of speech, and those through the operation of which we write. But when there is no understanding of what is said, and when a printed or written page excites no mental response by way of evoking consciousness of what is spoken or printed, then we find ourselves confronted by "word-blindness," "word-deafness," or both.

The centres which receive impressions from eyes and ears are not of motor kind. They are not executive in their nature. Those which receive messages from the outside world, which act as receiving houses for impressions that are afterwards translated into consciousness, are termed "sensory" centres. They are so named because they are in direct communication with the organs of sense—eyes, ears, and the rest. If these sensory centres are thrown out of gear, then we get word-blindness or word-deafness. There is no recognition in the meaning of words spoken or of words printed. We know, in turn, the seats of such disturbances. The centre which deals with the affairs of the eyes lies at the back of the cerebrum, while the hearing-centres are situated in the temporal brain lobe. Cases of perfect recovery from loss of speech and its allied conditions are few, but all depends in the matter of cure on the extent of the brain-trouble whence such conditions originate. But science can point to illustrations of the waking-up into activity of the dormant right-speech centres. In cases in which the left centres have been destroyed, and where speech has been re-established as a brain function, the only possible theory or explanation of recovery has to be founded on the view that the right centres have been "re-educated," and have taken up the functions of the obliterated left centres. This fact serves as an argument in favour of the cultivation of ambidexterity; for, if we exercised our left arm and hand equally with our right, we should probably wake up the inactive areas of the right lobe. Further, it would seem that the division-of-labour principle is represented in our brain-cell arrangements. Cases are known in which there has existed aphasia for English, while the faculties for French and Latin reading and speaking have remained intact. We may, therefore, suppose that there is a subdivision of brain-cells which operates for different languages—those for English being affected, and those for other tongues remaining healthy.—ANDREW WILSON.



A PLAN SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE APPARATUS DURING THE ATTEMPT TO FIND A METHOD OF ABSORBING THE ECHO.

C, sound-proof hut; t, steel tube sounding apparatus; m, electric hammer for striking t; B, the observers' table; P, sighting-point for the alignment of the mirror; M, the mirror.



A TRAP THAT ELECTROCUTES RATS: A RAT ABOUT TO ENTER THE APPARATUS.

The animals are attracted to the trap by electric lights, and then by a tempting bait.

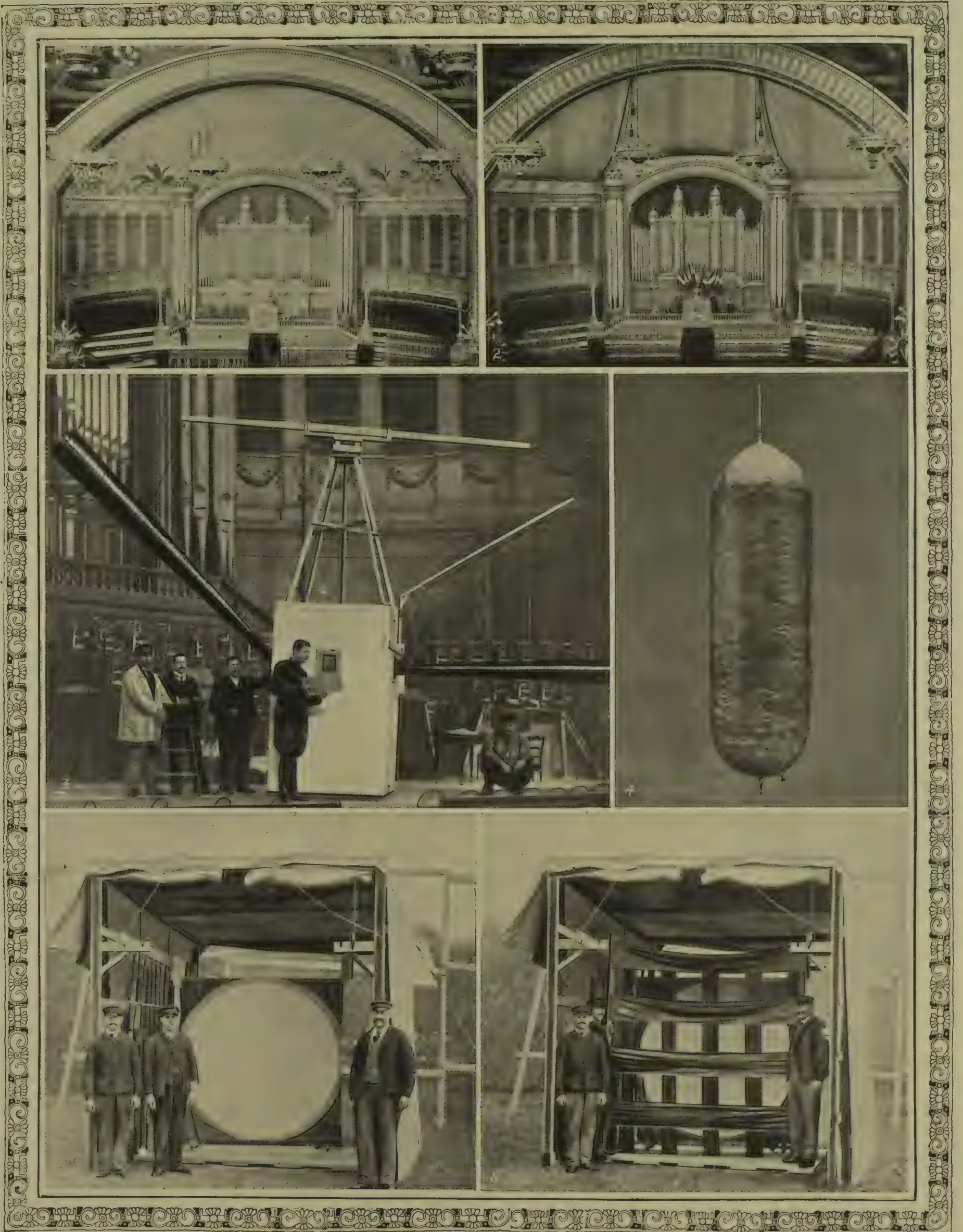


THE ELECTRIC RAT-TRAP OPEN: AN ELECTROCUTED RAT IN ONE OF THE DIVISIONS.

By touching the bait the rat completes the circuit, and is dead within fifty or sixty seconds.

THE KILLING OF AN ECHO: FINDING AND CATCHING A SOUND.

REMARKABLE WORK IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE TROCADERO, PARIS.



1. BEFORE THE ECHO WAS KILLED: THE VAULT OVER THE ORCHESTRA IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE TROCADERO, SHOWING, TO THE LEFT (ABOVE THE ORGAN), THE BALLOON THAT ACTED AS A KIND OF FLOATING PLUMB-LINE.
3. THE FINDING OF THE ECHO: THE SOUND-PROOF BOX WITH TWO "VOICE-DOORS" (PHOTOGRAPHIC-CAMERA BELLOWS WITH LONG, TRUMPET-SHAPED EXTENSIONS).
5. SEEKING A WAY TO KILL THE ECHO: THE CONCAVE MIRROR WHICH DEFLECTED THE SOUND FROM A SOUNDING APPARATUS TOWARDS THREE OBSERVERS, WHO NOTED THE INTENSITY OF THE ECHO.

2. AFTER THE KILLING OF THE ECHO: THE VAULT OVER THE ORCHESTRA IN THE GREAT HALL OF THE TROCADERO AS IT IS AT THE PRESENT TIME, WITH THE ABSORPTION-PANEL IN PLACE, AND THE OBNOXIOUS ECHO "DEAD."
4. THE FLOATING PLUMB-LINE USED TO ASCERTAIN THE CURVATURE OF THE WALLS: THE SMALL CYLINDRICAL BALLOON USED BY M. LYON.
6. SEEKING A WAY TO KILL THE ECHO: FABRICS PLACED BEFORE THE MIRROR TO TEST THEIR POWER OF ABSORBING THE ECHO IT WAS SOUGHT TO KILL.

A remarkable piece of work was carried out recently in the Great Hall of the Trocadero, Paris, in which there was an echo that was exceedingly troublesome. It was sought to kill this echo, and the work was undertaken by M. Gustave Lyon. When the parts of the hall in which the echo was heard had been ascertained, the positions of the spaces on the orchestra vault which reflected the sound were found, first mathematically, then by means of the sound-proof box and apparatus shown in Illustration 3. The next thing was to discover how to kill the echo; that is to say, how to absorb it. This was done with the aid of a large concave mirror, used to deflect sound towards observers. Before this mirror were placed, in turn, various bands and panels of stuff. These were not found altogether satisfactory. Later, it was discovered that when two screens were interposed before the mirror, with an air space between each and an air space between the second screen and the mirror, the echo was suppressed. Thereupon this principle was adopted in the Trocadero. Difficulty was experienced in discovering the exact curvature of the vault, as the plans of the building were lost or mislaid in 1878. This was overcome, however, by the use of a small balloon on wires, which formed practically a floating plumb-line.

[SEE ARTICLE ON THE SECOND PAGE OF THIS NUMBER; AND ILLUSTRATIONS ON OUR "SCIENCE" PAGE.]

ART ~ MUSIC and the DRAMA



The first professional actress in England named Mrs. Brown-Potter.



appeared as Desdemona in Hillgrove's company at the Old Lyric Theatre in Drury Lane about 1860.



MUSIC.

ART NOTES

THE New English Art Club, having skipped an Autumn Exhibition because it had no gallery to its name, and delayed the Spring Exhibition for the same reason, now takes possession of the premises of the Royal Society of British Artists with a proud array of canvases. It would seem that some few of the members have been unable to resist the occasion for indulging in an orgy of the unconventional, and many of the drawings have no merit save that of outraging the traditions held sacred in Suffolk Street. Nevertheless, the exhibition is, perhaps, the most important ever held by the "New English." With greater wall-space than usual at its disposal, the Club has secured large canvases from Mrs. Swynnerton and Mr. Nicholson, neither of whom are members; and Mr. Sargent contributes five mir-

ON TOUR WITH MRS. BROWN-POTTER: MME. LEA PERELLI, Mme. Perelli, who is a soprano, is on tour with Mrs. Brown-Potter. She is a Corsican by birth, and a Bonaparte. Mr. Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Alfred Suto are her brothers-in-law.

Photograph by Dover Street Studios.

aculous studies of Southern sun and landscape. Mr. Augustus John's "The Way Down to the Sea" and "Portrait of William Nicholson," the one a design in which the figures stand as types of Mr. John's strange, solemn world, and the other a brilliant piece of practice-portraiture, are both stamped with the seal of authentic but elusive greatness.

In Mr. Orpen's interior, the most successful of his works that we have seen, a Manet canvas hangs upon the wall, a picture within a picture, and Mr. George Moore, seated at a table, engages the attention of the group of painters with what appears to be considerable success. The whole



Photo, Bert, Paris.

"THE MERRY WIDOW" IN PARIS: M. GALIPAUX AS BARON POPOFF (THE CHARACTER CREATED IN LONDON BY MR. GEORGE GRAVES) IN "LA VEUVE JOYEUSE."

is executed with an even and easy emphasis of handling. Another interesting interior, refined and earnest, comes from Mr. Stabb, and the "Portrait of Mrs. Gamble" reaches another painter's high-water mark—Mr. McEvoy's. Professor Brown, Mr. Henry Tonks, and Mr. William Rothenstein contribute pictures of high achievement. But did not Mr. Max Beerbohm forget all the kindness and good manners, which even a caricaturist must harbour somewhere in the secret places of his conscience, when he made one or two of the fifteen cartoons he sends to Suffolk Street?

The simultaneous opening of a remarkable "New English," of Mr. Clausen's delightful exhibition at the Leicester Galleries, of Mr. Roussel's in Chelsea, and of Mr. Neville Lytton's at the Carfax Gallery, makes these brief notes to overflow with an unprecedented embarrassment of matter. We can this week but briefly notice the show work in Bury Street. Mr. Lytton has a Chestertonian knack of stating serious beliefs with a quirk and turn of merriment. He paints a picture as light-heartedly as he loses a tennis championship, and yet he must be numbered among our most earnest artists. The prettiness and petticoats of Mlle. Genée are painted with a smile that hides an intent regard for the pictorial significance of little things, while in the portrait of Mr. Wilfrid Scawon Blunt—whose garments,

Eastern or Elizabethan, as you care to take them, fit nicely the character as well as the person of the Poet and Traveller—a very serious note is struck, but even there one is not sure of Mr. Lytton. Was not his brush mocking its own rhetoric while painting the clouds of doom that fill the background of the portrait?



Photo, Dover Street Studios.

IN THE DANCE-PLAY THAT WAS TO HAVE PRECEDED MR. BERNARD SHAW'S CENSORED "THE SHOWING UP OF BLANCO POSNET": Mlle. ADELINÉ GENÉE IN "THE DRYAD." The Censor having refused to pass Mr. Bernard Shaw's "The Showing Up of Blanco Posnet," W. E. Henley and R. L. Stevenson's "Admiral Guinea" will be played in its stead. "The Dryad," which was to have preceded the censored play, will precede "Admiral Guinea," and in it Mlle. Genée will make her only London appearance this season. It will be remembered that Mlle. Genée first danced in "The Dryad" two years ago.

And whose are the corpses—Denshaw's villagers' or merciless pro-consuls—that swing from the gallows on the gloomy horizon? E. M.



"PETER PAN" IN PARIS AGAIN: MISS PAULINE CHASE, WHO IS TO PLAY PETER. Mr. Barrie's play is due at the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, on the 1st of next month.

THE ONLY ENGLISH WOMAN IN "LA VEUVE JOYEUSE": MISS CONSTANCE DREVER AS SONIA.

Miss Drever is the only English principal in the French version of "The Merry Widow," now being given in Paris. She plays Sonia, the Merry Widow.

Photograph by Bert, Paris.

Grand Opera Syndicate was established. We have often listened to operas in which the fine music has been spoilt to some considerable extent by a poor libretto, or, again, to operas in which a fine story has been reduced to insignificance by treatment that seeks to hold the ear while ignoring the intelligence. In "Pelléas et Mélisande" we have an extraordinary romance that deals in strangely effective fashion with people who do not seem to belong to our world at all, but are yet full of interest to us. Just as the story, by reason of its setting and atmosphere, is remote from our everyday life, so Debussy's music is remote from that which we hear in concert-hall or opera-house. His score responds to the author's mood, strengthens it, adds in its own subtle fashion to the mystery and symbolism of the story, creates an impression that most people will find easier to enjoy than to analyse, and carries us to a new world of musical thought. The people on the stage in "Pelléas et Mélisande" have to create a certain impression; the music must emphasise that impression; the stage setting—which, by the way, is extremely beautiful—must be in harmony with music and words. Story and setting in orchestra and on stage are to contribute to the perfect unity of expression. This is no new thing, people will say. Wagner had elaborated the idea before Debussy was heard of. So much may be granted, but let us remember that the singers never receive any mercy at Wagner's hands: they are subordinated to the orchestra in fashion that has proved ruinous to many voices. In "Pelléas et Mélisande" a wonderful unity of purpose and of means to the desired end is preserved throughout. The orchestra never overpowers the voice, never seems to limit or vex its scope—does no more, in short, than complete the mood that the words spoken would create, and accomplishes this difficult task with the aid of a scale of six whole tones.

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The interpretation of the new work was delightful. M. Warnery as Pelléas and Mlle. Féart as Mélisande were always in the picture; so, too, was that fine artist, Signor Marcoux in the rôle of Arkel. M. Bourbon, to whom the rôle of Golaud was entrusted, is a really distinguished artist. The smaller parts were played and sung with intelligence and insight by artists who had clearly responded to the haunting beauty of the work presented. Nor must Signor Campanini's splendid service be overlooked. To handle such a composition as Debussy's must be very difficult: effectively to aid the appeal of music written, so to speak, in a foreign tongue, is a great achievement. Signor Campanini has given us nothing finer.

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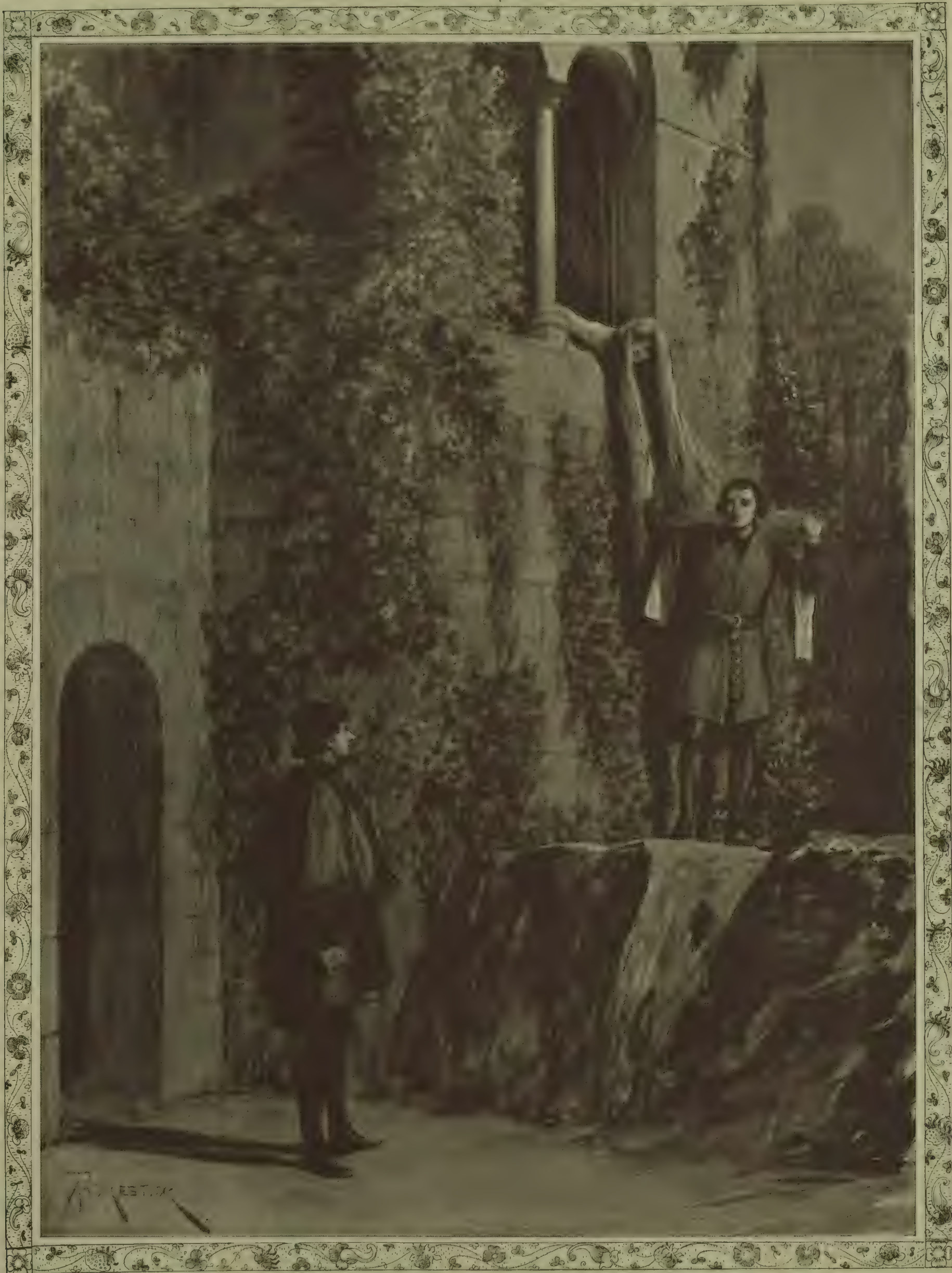


Photo, Bert, Paris.

"THE MERRY WIDOW" IN PARIS: M. HENRY DEFREYNE AS PRINCE DANILLO (THE CHARACTER PLAYED IN LONDON BY MR. JOSEPH COYNE) IN "LA VEUVE JOYEUSE."

THE OPERA THAT IS WITHOUT A TUNE: DEBUSSY'S "PELLÉAS ET MÉLISANDE."

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



Golaud (M. Bourbon).

Mélisande (Mlle. Féart). Pelléas (M. Warnery).

A WORK THAT IS A REVOLUTION AND A REVELATION: PELLÉAS AND MÉLISANDE ARE DISCOVERED TOGETHER BY GOLAUD, IN "PÉLLEAS ET MÉLISANDE," AT COVENT GARDEN.

Debussy's great work, produced at Covent Garden last week, brings London face to face with one of the most startling developments in the world of music. The music is without any consecutive melody, and is written in a scale of six whole tones with frequent use of the augmented triad. It seeks throughout to emphasise the action on the stage without interfering with it in any way. There are no arias and no concerted numbers, and there is absolutely nothing in the score that the audience can carry away, nothing that can be said to come under the definition of a tune. The house accepted this startling innovation with the greatest enthusiasm. "Pelléas et Mélisande" is likely to provide the musical sensation of the year.

THREE CRAZES : AND AN IMPERIAL FUNERAL.



1. IN STRICT BERLIN! GERMANS ROLLER-SKATING IN THE THIERGARTEN, WITH NONE TO SAY THEM NAY.

Berlin has been bitten with the roller-skating craze, and, despite the strictness of the German official, many are to be seen skating in those public streets that are asphalted. A favourite resort is the famous Thiergarten, at one end of Unter den Linden, and it was there that our photograph was taken.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]

3. THE "SCARE-SHIP": MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER WITH ONE OF HIS SMALL AIR-SHIPS.

It is thought possible that these "scare-ships" that have made many people look ridiculous and caused an absurd outcry in a section of the Press, are neither more nor less than small air-ships similar to the ones here shown, made by Mr. Percival Spencer, who has sold quite a number of them.



2. THE PROFESSIONAL MARATHON RACE: C. W. GARDINER, THE WINNER, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FINISH.

Gardiner, of England, completed the 26 miles 586 yards in 2 hours 53 min. 23 and 1-5 sec. Hector Labry, of France, was second in 2 hours 56 min. 2 sec. In the first twelve were four runners representing England, one from Ireland, five from France, and two from Belgium.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

4. THE SKELETON OF A "BOGEY": THE FRAMEWORK OF THE GERMAN ARMY'S NEWEST "ZEPPELIN."

Our photograph shows the framework of a new "Zeppelin" which is being built at Friedrichshafen for the German army. This skeleton will be covered with sheets of aluminium, and will contain gas envelopes. Thus one more bogey is about to be added to that fleet that some seem to imagine is continually hovering over our heads.



CAMELS DESTINED FOR THE SACRIFICE IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.



BORNE BY 128 COOLIES: THE YELLOW CATAFALQUE CONTAINING THE BODY OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.



THE FUNERAL OF THE "LORD OF TEN THOUSAND YEARS": UMBRELLA-BEARERS, AND A PALANQUIN CONTAINING WREATHS, IN THE FUNERAL PROCESSION OF THE LATE EMPEROR OF CHINA.



PASSING OVER GROUND STREWN WITH PAPER "MONEY": THE YELLOW CATAFALQUE, BORNE BY 128 COOLIES, CONTAINING THE BODY OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA, KWANG HSU.

The funeral procession was some 1400 yards in length, and proceeded very slowly, with numerous halts. Silence was broken only by two wand-bearers near the catafalque, who uttered the mournful cry "A-A-hi" at intervals. There was a great display of colour, and the catafalque itself, which was borne by 128 coolies, was covered with a yellow silk shroud embroidered with Imperial dragons. The catafalque was at the end of the procession. Before it were Prince Chun, the Regent, courtiers in black silk, eunuchs in white, yellow lamas carrying smoking incense-sticks, and, accompanying them, men who cast paper "money" into the air. Behind the catafalque were civil, military, and naval representatives of the nations. In the procession figured camels that, later, were sacrificed.



A Privilege usually reserved for 'Princes of the Blood Royal.'

DRAWN BY FRANK CRAIG.



MORE THRILLING THAN A RIDE ON AN AEROPLANE: FIVE ON A COW-CATCHER IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES.

Aerial navigation has its charms; but it is claimed that the most thrilling of all experiences is a ride through the Canadian Rockies on a cow-catcher. This is a privilege usually reserved for "Princes of the Blood Royal"; but engine-drivers have been known to make exceptions in favour of British visitors, especially ladies of good looks.

THE LAND OF PERFECT ARCHITECTURE: SUPERB BUILDINGS IN BELGIUM.



1. THE TOWN HALL OF ANTWERP.

2. THE TOWN HALL OF BRUGES.

3. THE ANNEXE OF THE TOWN HALL OF BRUSSELS.

4. THE TOWN HALL OF LOUVAIN.

5. THE TOWN HALL OF BRUSSELS.

6. THE TOWN HALL OF AUDENARDE.

7. THE TOWN HALL AND CLOTH HALL OF YPRES.

8. THE TOWN HALL OF GHENT.

The architectural beauties of Belgium are well known and widely recognised. They are to the visitors to the "Cradle of Lace" a great and ever-increasing attraction. There is little to wonder at in this, for Belgium possesses many superb examples of Gothic work, notably the buildings that are illustrated on this page; and it may be assumed that, not only this year and in the years to come, but next year in particular, when the Brussels Universal Exhibition is in being, very many tourists of all nationalities will make pilgrimages to these relics of an age in which the art of the architect was at its height.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY G. H. SUPPLIED BY DIETRICH AND CO.]

(See Article on Page 802.)

THE SMART SIDE OF THE DERBY: SPORTING SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY J. W. HAMMICK.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, MAY 29, 1909.—783

FASHIONABLE FOLLOWERS OF THE SPORT OF KINGS: COACHES TAKING UP THEIR POSITION ON THE DOWNS.

Derby Day is essentially the people's racing day, but, for all that, it has its fashionable side, in marked contrast to the crowd in general and in particular to that part of the crowd shown in our Double-page Illustration.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF THE DERBY: OUT-AT-ELBOWS SPORTSMEN SLEEPING UNDER THE STARS ON EPSOM DOWNS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGO.



SEEDY BUT ENTHUSIASTIC FOLLOWERS OF THE SPORT OF KINGS: CAMPING OUT ON EPSOM DOWNS ON THE EVE OF DERBY DAY.

Many of the rag-tag and bobtail of the Derby crowd spend the eve of the great race-day on Epsom Downs, sleeping under the stars. This many of them do on every night of the meeting. Some of the men are sellers of race-cards, others are holders of horses and traps—indeed, odd-job men generally; but they are all sportsmen, in the strictest sense of the word, and as keen as any of their social betters. A favourite camping-place of theirs is near the saddling-paddock.

They are apt to make coverlets of newspapers, and they sleep soundly, despite the fact, or perhaps because of the fact, that a hundred or so policemen in plain clothes are on duty on the course during the night. The condition of the men is in marked contrast to that of the Gypsies, who, when they do not sleep in their comfortable caravans, sleep in tents, and take good care of both the inner and the outer man. Such a scene as this takes place every year.

LITERATURE

IVANHOE:—

THE TOURNAMENT AT ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH.

"A Summer in Touraine."

The very word Touraine evokes to those who love France a world of delightful associations, and those who making a tour of the châteaux of the Loire may be advised to take this charming book, "A Summer in Touraine" (Methuen) as travelling companion.

Mr. Frederic Lees began his idle summer journey at Blois, in company, as he prettily puts it, with Jean Marot and Brantôme. The author very wisely did not confine his whole attention to those castles which are actually on the great river. He took little excursions inland as well, and he gives a delightful account of two old châteaux—Lassay, which, though in the possession of private individuals, is most courteously shown to tourists; and Cheverny, which is, perhaps, the most magnificently decorative example of old Renaissance architecture. Excellent is the description of Tours, which to lovers of Balzac is dear, not only as having been his native town, but as the centre of some of his most famous stories.

Just now, when most people are reading the Duchesse de Dino's Memoirs, special interest attaches to Rochecotte, the quaint and stately old country-house which was presented by Talleyrand to his beloved niece, and to which there are constant references in her diaries and letters. The place is full of memories of Talleyrand; and it was there that were kept for many years the Memoirs which he arranged were not to be published till twenty-five years after his death. An agreeable feature of



CASTLES IN TOURAINE: A VIEW OF RÉAUX FROM THE GROUNDS.

"The Château of Réaux stands at Port-Boulet, a few miles further [from Rochecotte] down the Loire . . . Réaux, which was once called Plessis-Rideau or Plessis-Macé, was built in 1462 by Jean Brignonnet, a King's Councillor, President of the Court of Accounts in Paris, and Mayor of Tours. . . . Of all the owners of this delightful manor-house in dark red brick and stone, arranged in a symmetrical pattern—one of the most decorative, with its framework of greenery and its background of trees, in Touraine—Talleyrand des Réaux has reflected most glory upon it." Reproduced from Mr. Frederic Lees' book, "A Summer in Touraine," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

first Sunday evening of each month Dr. Morgan is himself the preacher at Trinity Lodge, and St. Luke's is in charge of Rev. Isaac Van Winkle, M.A. Dr. Morgan is assisted at Holy Trinity by the curate, Rev. H. W. G. Mesny. Miss

Carryl Smith is the deaconess in charge of Holy Trinity Lodge and Mrs. Frederick Langley is the superintendent of the mission work. The one thing that redeems the book is Miss Whiting's very real enthusiasm for Paris and the Parisians. The trouble is that she lacks humour. The illustrations are very oddly chosen, being chiefly rather poor reproductions of famous pictures and sculptures by French artists.

"Quaint Subjects of the King."

(See Illustrations on "Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

Fraser, who has found out, as most of his readers will learn for and of themselves, that we, the enlightened people of this Empire, are densely ignorant about our fellow-subjects of King Edward. How many of us, for example, have heard of the Khaxis, among whom the women not only have their rights, but grant none to the men? Or could tell anything about the Todas, whose priests are dairymen? Or point within a few hundred miles on the map to where Long Juju was practised, which a Government expedition scotched within the last ten years? Even of the "blackfellows" of Australia, or the Red Indian of Western Canada the general notions are of

"Quaint Subjects of the King" (Cassell) is packed as full of curious matter as an egg is full of meat. It is the happy idea of Mr. Foster

Fraser, who has found out, as most of his readers will learn for and of themselves, that we, the enlightened people of this Empire, are densely ignorant about our fellow-subjects of King Edward.



Photo, Elliott and Fry.

MRS. C. N. WILLIAMSON,

Who has collaborated with her husband in numerous novels, including "Set in Silver," which has just been published by Messrs. Methuen.

MR. C. N. WILLIAMSON,

Joint author, with his wife, of numerous novels, the latest of which, "Set in Silver," has just been published by Messrs. Methuen.

this delightful book is the twelve illustrations in colour by Maxwell Armfield. They are full of delicate beauty.

"Paris Beautiful." It is a little difficult to understand the reason for the existence of "Paris Beautiful," by Lilian Whiting (Hodder and Stoughton). Much of its contents is only suited to persons visiting Paris for the first time; much, again, appears to be meant for those whose education has been neglected. More than fifty out of four hundred pages Miss Whiting devotes to "Scientific Progress in Paris," a chapter largely made up of quotations. Indeed, all through the book she quotes from somebody or other on the slightest provocation. Her own style is full of what Mr. Punch calls "the journalistic touch." Hear her on the American church in Paris: "Under Dr. Morgan's inspiring leadership this edifice, which stands pre-eminent in all Europe for the most exquisite architectural beauty of any American church on the Continent, has been built and completed. . . . On the



CASTLES IN TOURAINE: THE CHÂTEAU DU MOULIN.

"My impromptu nocturnal excursion led me to hit on the ideal moment for seeing the Château du Moulin. Darkly reflected in the placid moonlit water of the moat, its character as a perfect type of the feudal manor-house could not have been more strikingly emphasised. . . . Memories of the builder and of olden times sprang up one by one. Philippe du Moulin, a simple but wealthy squire, had decided to build a house, and had chosen Jacques de Persigny as his architect. It was the year 1480." Reproduced from Mr. Frederic Lees' book, "A Summer in Touraine," by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Methuen.

the haziest. Within the last few days a development of aeronautics has brought forth accounts of the "boomerang" as quaint as any of Mr. Foster Fraser's discoveries; and we remember how, having occasion to make inquiries about the *pitusi* of the Australian native, we acquired a most wonderful store of miscellaneous, and erroneous, information about betel. Here in this book all sorts of curious folk, besides those above referred to, with their habits and customs, are described, with a pen that never has a moment's dullness, by a traveller who has gone up and down the world and seen many of them for himself, and an author who knows how to extract information from other wanderers; and it is no disparagement of Mr. Foster Fraser to say that the illustrations are even more entertaining than the text. They have been skillfully gleaned from the harvests of many cameras, and an hour with them is as instructive about the Empire as days spent in poring over learned tomes. But why is there not a map?

THEIR GRACES: THE LEADERS OF BRITISH SOCIETY.

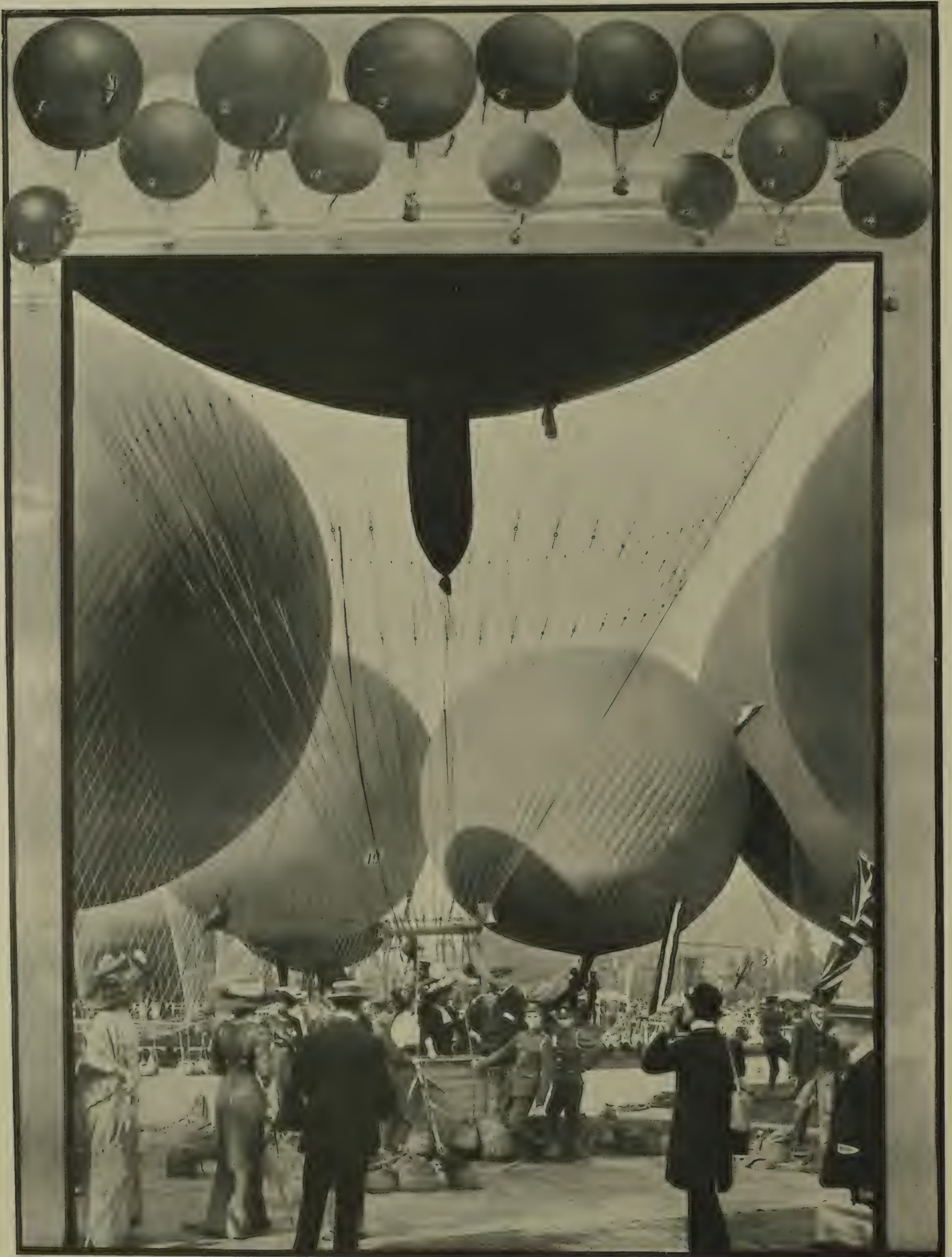
DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



NO. III.—THE DUCHESS OF PORTLAND.

Before her marriage the Duchess was Winifred Anna, only daughter of Thomas Yorke Dallas-Yorke, of Walmsgate, Louth. The marriage took place in June 1889, ten years after his Lordship had succeeded to the Dukedom. Their Graces have two sons and one daughter.

A PEACEFUL WAR IN THE AIR: THE GREAT BALLOON RACE.



1. THE "VALKYRIE" (ENGLAND); PILOT, MR. C. F. POLLOCK.
 2. THE "CORONAL" (ENGLAND); PILOT, MR. F. K. MCLEAN.
 3. THE "MERCURY" (ENGLAND); PILOT, THE HON. C. S. ROLLS.
 4. THE "ZIEGLER" (GERMANY); PILOT, CAPTAIN THEWALD.
 5. THE "TILLIE" (GERMANY); PILOT, DIREKTOR NEUMANN.

6. THE "KISMET" (ENGLAND); PILOT, MR. P. GARDNER.
 7. THE "BELGICA" (BELGIUM); PILOT, MR. H. DEMOOR.
 8. THE "ENCHANTRESS" (ENGLAND); PILOT, MR. E. C. BUCKNALL.
 9. THE "MASCOTTE" (ENGLAND); PILOT, MR. V. KER SEYMER.
 10. THE "BANSHEE" (ENGLAND); PILOT, MR. JOHN DUNVILLE.

11. THE "SATELLITE" (ENGLAND); PILOT, MAJOR SIR A. BANNERMAN.
 12. THE "VENUS" (ENGLAND); PILOT, CAPTAIN A. H. W. GRUBB.
 13. THE "VIVIENNE" (ENGLAND); PILOT, MR. GRIFFITH BREWER.
 14. THE "MOENUS" (GERMANY); PILOTS, DRs. HUTZ AND NIEDERHOLFEIM.

SOCIETY IN FLIGHT: THE "VALKYRIE" AND OTHER BALLOONS READY TO START FOR THE AERO CLUB'S INTERNATIONAL BALLOON RACE FROM HURLINGHAM.

Fourteen balloons started on Saturday last for the first of the Aero Club's International Races of the season. Ten of them flew the Union Jack; three the German flag; and one, the Belgian. The race went, not necessarily to the swift, but to the balloon that landed nearest the appointed spot, in this case Tye Common, just outside Billericay, in Essex. The occasion was in great favour with society; and the fashionable world's interest was not lessened by the fact that a number of ladies were among the passengers in the competing balloons. These ladies were Mrs. Malcolm Carter, who was in the Belgian "Belgica"; Mrs. Baillie, in the "Kismet"; Miss H. Holland, in the "Enchantress"; Miss Stevenson and Miss McClean, in the "Coronal"; and Princess Blücher and the Hon. Mrs. Assheton-Harbord, with Messrs. H. Adderley and B. H. Barrington Kennett, in the "Valkyrie," which is in the foreground of our illustration.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPH BY DEACH; OTHERS BY TOPICAL.

A SURGEON WHO DOES NOT USE THE KNIFE: MR. H. A. BARKER.

IT is the reigning Duchess of Hamilton of some fifteen or sixteen years ago—the mother of the present Duke—from whom Hamilton House takes its name. It is a standing memorial to two triumphs—the one the victory of knowledge reinforced by supreme manipulative skill, and the other of truth over prejudice.

As a result of an unfortunate accident in the hunting field, the Duchess injured her shoulder. She was, naturally, attended by the best surgeons, but they failed to cure her. Her patience worn out by not getting better, at length she went to the late Mr. Atkinson, the famous bone-setter, who treated her to such purpose that within a few weeks she was as well as she was before the accident.

She was not alone among the highest aristocracy who visited the only house devoted to the practice of the healing art in Park Lane, either in the time of Mr. Atkinson or in that of his predecessor, Mr. Hutton. The case-books of Hamilton House bear witness to the fact that even members of the Royal Family have sought the aid of the surgeon who never uses a knife in his practice. It is a curious coincidence that, in two successive days in October 1901, the late Duke of Cambridge and the present Earl of Cadogan both paid cheques to Mr. Atkinson for operations which had been successfully performed on them.

Since that time the late Viceroy of Ireland has been a patient of Mr. H. A. Barker, a cousin of the late Mr. Atkinson, and a practitioner whose skill is no whit less than that of his predecessors, if, indeed, it is not greater; while his practice is even more notable for the number of his patients among the "upper ten thousand."

With his clean-shaven face, his clear-cut features and steadfast eye, Mr. Barker conveys that indefinable but very definite suggestion of self-reliant strength which is so characteristic of the successful surgeon. Seeing what they are called upon to do every hour of the day, his hands naturally attract attention. They are the hands which would fascinate M. Rodin, the great sculptor, who delights in overcoming the difficulties the hand undoubtedly presents to the artist, whether he works in marble, bronze, in pigment or in homelier black-and-white. Mr. Barker's hands give the impress of strength with, at the same time, the appearance of extraordinary delicacy. They are essentially manipulative hands, trained to detect minute differences of contour by a touch, yet capable of exercising tremendous power when necessary.

So many men in later life practise a profession different from that for which they were intended in youth that it will probably surprise no one to learn that Mr. Barker was not intended to be a bone-setter. The son of a renowned lawyer with a very large practice, he was destined for the Bar. As a boy, he went to one of the large public schools, where, all-unconsciously, he began to give evidence of his bias towards manipulative surgery. If there was an accident in the football or cricket field, he was the first at the sufferer's side—doing whatever he could for the patient.

The first real knowledge that he possessed of the manipulative gift occurred on one occasion when he was crossing to America. On a stormy day a man fell from a spar on to the deck and dislocated his elbow. The ship's surgeon tried to reduce the dislocation, but failed to do so. Young Barker, who was standing by, asked if he might try. He did, and, what is more, he succeeded. The surgeon told the youth he thought he ought to become a surgeon. Mr. Barker followed the advice only in a modified form. He became a bone-setter.

In certain respects the term is a misnomer, for a bone-setter does not set bones in the ordinary acceptance of the term, which is applied to placing them in juxtaposition after they have been broken. That work the bone-setter relegates to the regular surgeon. His own work consists in restoring or setting into their normal position bones, cartilages, muscles, or tendons which have, as a result of an accident or otherwise, been removed from their place.

When Mr. Barker was about twenty years of age, he was taken by his cousin, the late Mr. Atkinson, and taught to develop the faculty the possession of which the accident on the steamer had so unexpectedly revealed.

His education was conducted along the most practical lines. He was made to study the anatomy of the bony and muscular structures very thoroughly, and his knowledge was supplemented by demonstrations on the patients on whom Mr. Atkinson was operating. Later, under his cousin's supervision, he was allowed to perform the simpler operations, and he was then gradually led to doing the more elaborate and intricate ones.

His method of operating is entirely different from that of the surgeon who uses the knife. In these days of deep and safe anæsthesia, surgeons think nothing of allowing an operation to last two or three hours. Manipulative operations, however, have to be done quickly with dexterous, determined, decisive movements. There can be no mistake even of a single turn of the strong, supple wrist of the operator. He must know exactly what he is going to do and do it rapidly, and with unerring certainty. It is the ability to do this which has undoubtedly given Mr. Barker his splendid

position, which, in its way, is far superior to that enjoyed either by Mr. Hutton or Mr. Atkinson. They were content to go their way, perfectly aware that that way was denounced by the medical profession at large. Mr. Barker, on the other hand, has spent many years in forcing a reform in this mentally myopic view of the Faculty.

To a certain extent, his pleading of the cause of manipulative surgery as a necessary part of the training of the young surgeon must have been undoubtedly aided by the achievement of such practitioners as Professor Lorenz, of Vienna, whose operation on Mr. Philip Armour's little daughter for congenital dislocation of both hips caused such a sensation throughout the world a few years ago. True, the surgical world does not go to anything like the extent Mr. Barker would have it in the matter of the manipulative equipment of the student, but there are signs that his persistent efforts in this direction are bearing good fruit. One evidence of it is seen in the fact that he is constantly being sent patients



MR. H. A. BARKER.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

by the regular surgeons—the outcome of proof of his individual skill, the power of his persistent arguments, and the permanent value of his work. Only the other day he operated upon a nephew of the President of the British Medical Association for 1902, who expressed his full approval of the case being put in Mr. Barker's hands.

A list of Mr. Barker's cures of well-known people and titled personages, and the history of the cases, would be sufficient to fill several issues of this paper.

Among sports, polo, cricket, and football probably furnish him with the largest number of patients. One of the best known is Lord Hawke, who, having tried other methods for a badly injured shoulder—something like that which induced the Duchess of Hamilton to consult Mr. Atkinson—applied to Mr. Barker, and was speedily restored to his normal condition. Again, Mr. A. H. Hornby, the captain of the Lancashire Eleven, was quickly cured of a displacement of the cartilage of one of his knees, which the surgeons had been unable to effect. Further, Tyldesley, the great Lancashire cricketer, dislocated one of his fingers, and was out of the eleven for some time. Finally, when everything else had failed, he went to Mr. Barker, who had him playing in two days as if nothing had ever been the matter with him.

Among footballers, it is probable that at least seven out of every ten of the men injured in first-class matches are sent to Mr. Barker. A notable case was that of Mr. O. T. Norris, the late captain of Oxford University Football Club, whose knee was so badly injured in the course of a match that, in spite of the endeavours of the best consulting surgeons, he was unable to play for two years. At length, he determined to go to Mr. Barker. A fortnight after his visit to the so-called "bone-setter" he played one of the best games of his life, and the injured knee has never given him another moment's trouble.

The case of Mr. Norris recalls that of Admiral Selfridge, one of the most distinguished officers of the Navy of the United States. Two years before he consulted Mr. Barker, he sustained injuries of much the same nature as Mr. Norris, and tried in vain to get relief. Within a fortnight he was walking about as easily as he had ever done in his life. Admiral Selfridge, it may be noted in passing, is a relative of Lieutenant Selfridge, who met an untimely end only a few months ago as a result of an aeroplane accident.

Among the other men who owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Barker is the heir to Sir Tollemache Sinclair, a ward and cousin of the Archdeacon of London. When very young he suffered from an affection of the ankles which developed into flat-foot. It was his great desire to enter the Army, but, with such a deformity, the medical authorities refused to pass him, and as the surgeons who were consulted gave it as their opinion that he could not be cured, it seemed as if he must abandon his cherished hopes of a military career. Again, as a last resource Mr. Barker was consulted. He refused to take a pessimistic view of the case in spite of its undoubted seriousness. He declared that, given sufficient time, he could remove the disability. He did, but it necessitated manipulation during between twenty and twenty-five visits, an exceptionally long time seeing that such cases are on an average cured in eight or ten treatments.

Perhaps one of the most striking cases of which he has ever been called upon to operate was that of a Welshman named Llewellyn Evans. Some two years ago, a heavy stone fell from a roof of a building and hit him on the back. The result was partial paralysis on account of the concussion and the gradual formation of adhesions about the dislocated parts. When he entered the consulting room he presented a pitiable sight, for he could walk only with the aid of sticks. After an examination Mr. Barker resolved to operate there and then. He broke down the adhesions in the middle of the spine, and when the patient recovered from the anæsthetic he was actually able to walk without support. It happened to be Derby Day, and the cripple of an hour before felt so well that he was anxious to go to Epsom to see the great race.

Not less interesting is the case of Earl Brownlow. He had the misfortune to injure his knee so badly, through displacing a cartilage, that he could only walk with a painful limp. He ultimately decided to consult Mr. Barker, with the result that in a few weeks his knee became quite sound.

It has been said that many surgeons of high repute send their patients to Mr. Barker. Only a short time ago the surgeon to one of the leading public schools took a boy to be treated by him. The result was so satisfactory, where other means had failed, that on the day this writer called on Mr. Barker, he saw a letter from the father asking whether it would be possible for an appointment to be given for a consultation on behalf of another son whose case needs manipulative skill.

The question will naturally be asked, what are the cases which Mr. Barker is most often called upon to treat? They are affections of the knee, the shoulder, the ankle and wrist, as well as spinal irregularities due to injury or to defect in development, and all kinds of deformities. It is part of Mr. Barker's practice never to use any mechanical appliances in the treatment of deformities or dislocations. At an

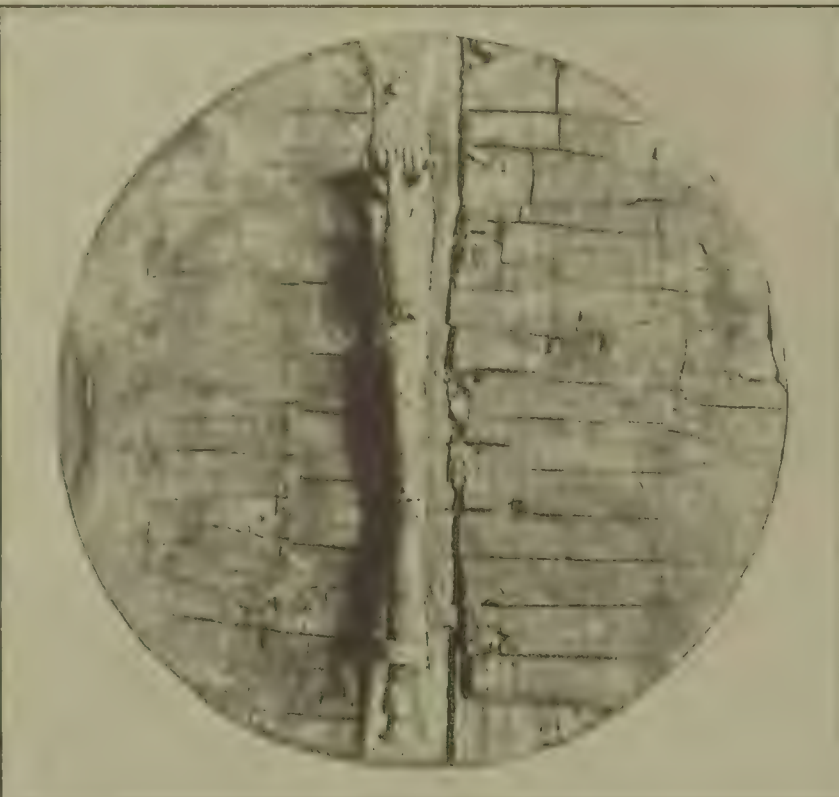
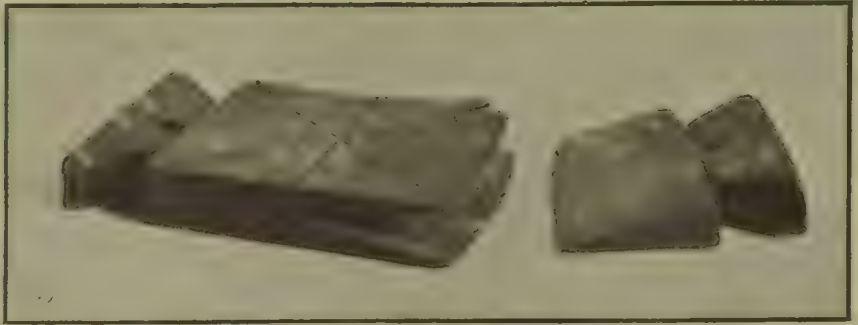
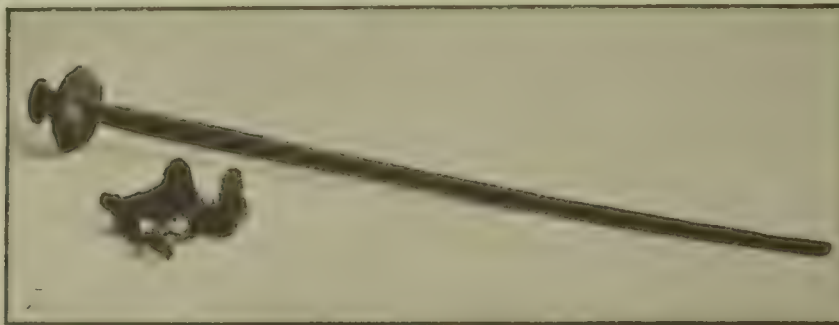
early period in his career he denounced knee-caps as useless, and not long ago Mr. Howard March, writing in the *Lancet*, gave expression to a similar opinion, and inveighed against other appliances for flat-foot in the same way. There are some surgeons who are so obsessed by conservatism that they refuse to believe that Mr. Barker can succeed where they have failed. Even they, however, cannot go on indefinitely ignoring facts which have been proved over and over again. It is impossible to credit that men of the position of the Earl of Cadogan, Earl Brownlow, and Lord Hawke, men renowned in the athletic world like Mr. O. T. Norris, Mr. Charles Page, the Middlesex cricketer, or Mr. Hornby, to say nothing of scores of others, or members of the Royal Family, typified by the late Duke of Cambridge, would consent to be treated by Mr. Atkinson or Mr. Barker, unless they were convinced that their knowledge and skill were greater than those of the men who had failed to bring about a cure in their case.

If orthodox surgery cannot cure the cases Mr. Barker cures, it is obvious that there must be something wrong with the surgeon. That something is, in his opinion, the fact that the students are not taught manipulative surgery, but have to rely on the knife often in cases for which the knife is quite unnecessary.

Happily for him, his position is so assured to-day that he can afford to laugh at any strictures or criticisms on his methods. So great is his interest in his work that his chief desire is merely to see manipulative surgery placed in the position which it undoubtedly deserves to occupy. So far as the practical result of his work goes, he can well congratulate himself on the relief he daily gives to suffering humanity, and the cures he accomplishes in cases in which cures have been declared to be impossible, not once or twice, but as a matter of everyday occurrence.

IN BEAUTY'S GRAVE: TOILET ARTICLES BURIED FOR 1600 YEARS.

FOUND IN A THRACIAN LADY'S GRAVE; NOW IN THE DEPARTMENT OF GREEK AND ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT THE BRITISH MUSEUM.



1. A PIN RESEMBLING A LADY'S HAT-PIN OF TO-DAY; AND A WONDERFULLY PRESERVED SCRAP OF WOVEN CLOTH.
3. A PROBLEM: A BOX CONTAINING WALNUTS AND CHESTNUTS.
5. THE BACK OF A CIRCULAR MIRROR, SHOWING PART OF THE HINGED LEG THAT SUPPORTED IT WHEN IT STOOD ON A TABLE.
7. TOILET-BOXES TAKEN FROM THE GRAVE.

2. A WOODEN SCRAPER, USED FOR REMOVING ANOINTING-OILS FROM THE SKIN.
4. 1600 YEARS OLD: WALNUTS AND CHESTNUTS TAKEN FROM THE GRAVE.
6. THE MIRROR (FRONT VIEW), SHOWING THE FRAME OF BRONZE-GILT WITH A DESIGN OF VINE-LEAVES AND GRAPES AND PEACOCKS.
8. A TOILET-BOX AND A COMB FOUND IN THE GRAVE.

These Thracian toilet articles date from about 1600 years ago, and were found in the grave of a lady, in Bulgaria. No explanation of the presence of the nuts can be given. Perhaps the most interesting of all the toilet articles is the circular mirror. This is nine inches in diameter, and its face, which is six inches across, is of speculum metal, an alloy of two parts of copper and one of tin. Even now the mirror gives some reflection. It was made to stand on a table, and the leg that supported it was hinged to its back, as are the legs of so many modern photograph-frames.

THREE CARDINAL POINTS OF POLICY.

THE name of Waring's (the great house of Waring and Gillow, Ltd.) is too well known in connection with the Decorative Renaissance of the twentieth century for any prefatory remarks to be necessary in dealing

ever, is hardly less so. There is a great tendency to make cheapness the final test. Now, nobody wants to give for a thing more than it is worth. If exactly the same articles are priced three pounds in one shop and two-pounds-ten in another, the purchaser at three pounds will naturally feel aggrieved when he finds out that he might have saved ten shillings by dealing somewhere else. Competition in prices is inevitable and desirable; but in encouraging it the public have to be careful that they do not at the same time encourage shoddy materials and bad manufacture. Waring's do not profess to sell at the lowest

though it may have cost only half as much as one of durable quality. Waring's policy in all their great departments is, first of all, to ensure sound quality, to represent the article as what it is, and then to price it at the lowest percentage of profit consistent with honest trading. This policy is carried out throughout their establishment. It applies to the high-grade furniture as much as to the inexpensive kind. A gentleman furnishing his mansion at Waring's will realise that he is paying a fair and moderate price, and that he is getting full value for his money.

To these two points of guaranteed quality and fair price must be added the third—good design. Waring's do not admit into their showrooms any article which lacks



PANELLED STAIRCASE BY WARING'S.

with the wider subject of the firm's policy. Policy is the ruling factor in all successful businesses to-day. A business without a policy is like a ship without a rudder, and, however intelligent the captain and competent the crew, is bound to drift amidst uncharted rocks into perilous seas. Waring's policy is definite, clear as to its objective and incisively formulated by its directors. It is synonymous with ideal principles of trade of which Waring's were the pioneers. These principles may be summarised as (1) good design and good taste in everything, even the most insignificant article; (2) good materials and good workmanship, and an undertaking to exchange anything that does not give satisfaction; (3) the lowest price possible consistent with good quality, and every price marked in plain figures.

These principles, faithfully carried out, ensure for the customer the uttermost benefit of which modern commerce, even in its most competitive form, is possible. There can be no greater security than is ensured by the promise to exchange goods, or to refund the money, if by any chance there is legitimate ground for disappointment. This is a policy that at once establishes confidence, and confidence means an enormous deal in securing and retaining a business connection. No business in the world was ever free from occasional mistakes, but if the customers know beforehand that under no circumstances will they ever be called upon to suffer for these mistakes, they will do business with the firm in the happy assurance that their interests will always be well protected.

This point should take priority of place in the scheme of policy, because it is a vital one. The question of quality, how-

prices; but they do propose to sell at the lowest prices consistent with sound quality.

Cheap things—using the word cheap in its natural sense—are generally very dear things in the long run. A carpet that becomes shabby in six months is a very dear carpet,

the distinctive mark of good design. Their furniture, their carpets, their furnishing fabrics, their china, their linens—everything they sell, in fact—has the outstanding feature of taste and artistic excellence. And the great thing is that the artistic beauty costs no more than the baroque designs of the ordinary shop. The customer gets the enormous benefit of Waring's trained studio without having to pay anything more for it. Quality, of course, must always be more or less a matter of price. Ornament, such as elaborate carving or fine inlay, is also a matter of price. But beauty of form, grace of proportion, and harmony of colour can be obtained at Waring's without any extra charge for them; nay, more, the charm of designs copied in many cases from priceless antiques is obtainable for the same money as productions of inartistic manufacture.

The Waring policy is supplemented by the Waring organisation, and the two combined embody the most modern phase of well-considered, intelligent, and progressive enterprise.



DINING-ROOM WITH FINE CARVED WORK BY GILLOW'S.



DRAWING-ROOM PANELLED IN WHITE BY WARING'S.

THE WARRING OF MEN: THE WORLD MILITANT.



THE LITTLE ARMY OF THE TSAR: RUSSIAN INFANTRY MARCHING INTO TABRIZ.

Four hundred Russian troops entered Tabriz on April 30, while a thousand cavalry and a large force of artillery encamped outside the city. But for this action on the part of Russia, Tabriz would probably have fallen a prey to pillage and massacre, in addition to the starvation its inhabitants had endured through the long siege.



Photo, Halfstones.

THE DEADLY SHRAPNEL FIRE FROM RIFLES: TERRITORIALS WITH GRENADES ON RIFLES, FIRING.

The new shrapnel grenade, which can be fired from an ordinary service rifle, is a very deadly missile. The grenade weighs 1 lb. 7 oz. and is propelled by means of the ordinary cartridge. The mechanism is so arranged that until a certain pin has been removed from it, it is harmless and will not explode accidentally, or even when struck by a bullet.



Photo, Bulla-Underwood.

FREE BY THE CLEMENCY OF THE TSAR: GENERAL STOESEL, WHO SURRENDERED PORT ARTHUR TO THE JAPANESE, IN CIVILIAN DRESS AFTER HIS RELEASE FROM THE FORTRESS OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

By order of the Tsar, General Stoessel and Admiral Nebogatoff, who had been imprisoned in the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, have just been released. It was General Stoessel who surrendered Port Arthur to the Japanese, and on February 20, 1908, he was sentenced to death by court-martial for having done so "before all the means of defence had been exhausted." The sentence was commuted by the Tsar to imprisonment, exclusion from the army, and loss of rank. General Stoessel is said to have suffered much in health from his incarceration.



Photo, Halfstones.

A TERRIBLE ENGINE OF DESTRUCTION FOR TERRITORIALS: HOW THE SHRAPNEL GRENADES ARE CARRIED.

Shrapnel grenades that can be fired from a rifle are obviously much more effective than the old hand-grenades. Our photograph shows a member of the Territorial force with two of these formidable projectiles in his belt.



Photo, Topical.

NAPOLÉON'S FIRST DEFEAT: THE FRENCH CEMETERY NEAR THE BATTLEFIELD OF ASPERN.

On May 21 the Austrians celebrated the centenary of the great battle of Aspern, near Vienna, where Napoleon suffered his first great defeat in a pitched battle on equal terms. The above photograph shows the French cemetery near the battlefield, with the monument to those who fell.



Photo, Topical.

NAPOLÉON'S FIRST DEFEAT IN A PITCHED BATTLE ON EQUAL TERMS: HIS HEADQUARTERS AT THE BATTLE OF ASPERN, FOUGHT IN MAY 1809.

The battle of Aspern was begun on May 21, 1809, just after Napoleon had entered Vienna for the second time as a conqueror. The Archduke Charles, though driven from the capital, had gathered a large army north of the Danube near Vienna. Napoleon crossed the river, and the battle was fought round the villages of Aspern and Essling. It raged for two days, and ended in Napoleon's being compelled to retreat. The whole of the fighting was watched from the towers and steeples of Vienna.

CANADIAN- PACIFIC



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The Sporting Grounds of Canada are only a week's distance from Great Britain. Canadian-Pacific "Empress" Steamers reach Quebec in 6 days from Liverpool. These steamers are luxuriously equipped and the fares are moderate. Write for particulars to

CANADIAN-PACIFIC RAILWAY,
62-65, Charing Cross, London, S.W.,
or local agents everywhere.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

"RIEN n'est sacré pour un sapeur," as our mercurial friends on the other side of the Channel are wont to say, and if this may be asserted of the soldier man who wields mattock and spade, it will come soon to similar reflections on the motor-car. Back in the late seventies, I can recall the pious horror of an enthusiastic young Scottish lady upon learning that a bicycle had been ridden through the Pass of Killiecrankie; but her indignation will be as nothing to that of some folks when they read that a 40-h.p. Argyll has been driven across Arabia. Whether it was Arabia Felix or Arabia Petræa, or both, our deponent sayeth not; he speaks of Arabia pure and simple, and that alone. Yes; into and across the silence and desolation of a land hitherto regarded as accessible only to the steed of the poem and the tanked camel, Mr. David Forbes, an Englishman, accompanied by an Assyrian mechanic, a Bagdadli cook, and an Arab guide, has driven his 40-h.p. Argyll equipped with a supply of tinned foods, bedding, fifty gallons of petrol in a special tank, spares, picks, shovels, and other tools. In the trial at Alexandria, Scotland, the car did twelve miles to the gallon, and

it was on this basis that the trip was mapped out. The Dunlop tyres ran splendidly throughout.

I am asked to notify the fact that in order more closely to identify the well-known and much appreciated Siddeley cars with the name of the firm responsible for their construction they will in future be styled and known as the Wolseley-Siddeley Auto-cars. This will convey the fact, always a reassuring one, that these cars are the careful and studied productions of the Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Company, Ltd., of Adlerley Park, Birmingham, and that the material of which they are constructed is the product of Messrs. Vickers, Son, and Maxim.

The tax on petrol has, to use a Stock Exchange phrase, quite provoked a market in carburettors which lend themselves to

anything like success, it will have to be mechanically atomised as well as vaporised before admixture with the proper complement of air to form an explosive mixture giving off a clean and inoffensive exhaust under all running conditions. Perhaps success with paraffin lies in a different direction, from a carburetting point of view, to that followed hitherto with petrol. It may be that the mixture, in lieu of being produced in quantity just as required by the motor, will be produced in bulk and drawn upon.



A POPULAR ACTRESS AND HER CAR: MISS ADA REEVE ON HER 40-H.P. 6-CYLINDER NAPIER.

While touring Miss Reeve travels in this car from town to town, and when she is appearing in London she may be seen any Sunday on her way to Chideock, in Dorset, a matter of 149 miles. The car is fitted with Rudge-Whitworth detachable wheels, which can be changed in nine seconds.



Photo. Topical.

MOTOR-BOATING IN LONDON: THE "SPLASH" BETWEEN BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE AND WATERLOO BRIDGE.—

The "Splash" has a length of thirty-two feet and a beam of six feet. She is driven by a three-cylinder engine of 21-h.p.

the employment of paraffin. There are several of these, for which much is promised by those interested, but I have yet to come across one that has shown itself to be really satisfactory without heating a vaporising chamber or running the engine on petrol until hot. Even then the sudden throttling of the induction results in a saturated mixture giving off volumes of blue smoke and, smelling to high heaven. If paraffin is to be used with

The White City will at least have one attraction for motorists in the remarkable collection of historical motor-cars, which has been assembled there by Colonel H. C. L. Holden, R.A., F.R.S., Claude Johnson, and the committee of which these two gentlemen are chairman and secretary respectively. The exhibits range in date from 1861 to 1901, but after 1861 there is a hiatus of twenty-one years. The doyen of the collection is Colonel Crompton's steam-car—a real motor-car, built to carry four or five people, which could be run at high speed, was fitted with a differential gear, had a water-tube boiler, three-point suspension, and many other points identical with the cars of to-day. Indeed, it stands to the steam-cars of the present time very much as Stephenson's Rocket does to the locomotives which now haul us at seventy miles per hour and over.

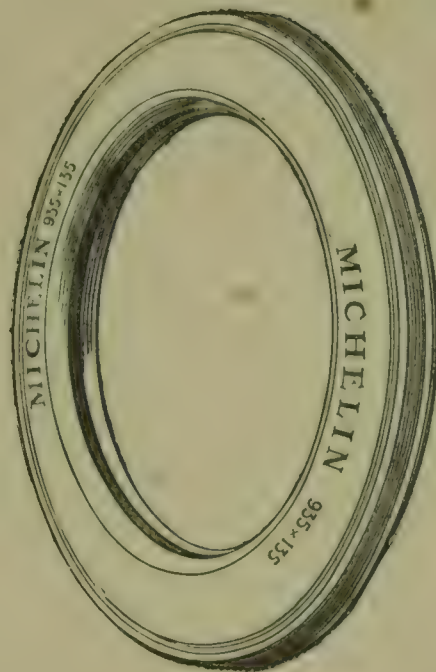
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LADIES' PAGE.

EVERYBODY is delighted to have the Queen back, both for her own dear sake, because it allows us to hope that her health is at length re-established, and for the fillip that her presence will give to the season, upon the prosperity of which so many people depend for a livelihood, to say nothing of its interest and amusement. The dress of the year reaches its apogee at this period of the calendar, and its production is as much a skilled work of art as is painting a picture. The evening gowns of this season are very lovely, and some that are already finished as I write, in readiness for the State Ball, are as beautiful as possible in colouring and lines.

Soft satia is the favourite material to choose now for evening wear, and even young girls are having frocks built in it. The pliable draping quality and the lustrous surface make it ideal for the present style of evening gown. Nearly all the robes of ceremony are embroidered, or have passementerie so beautifully worked and so cleverly applied as to give the impression of being embroidered upon the dress. It is no novelty now to have real lace embroidered, but each year the work seems to be done more daintily. A lovely pale-green satin charmeuse gown that will dance at Buckingham Palace has the corsage almost covered with old Venetian point, upon which has been worked for this occasion a design of roses in silver thread, with diamond dewdrops in their hearts. The point at which the lace thus decorated meets the folds of the satin that complete the corsage is marked by a big emerald ornament; then there are elbow-sleeves of pale-green chiffon, held across the arm on top at four places only, each join apparently effected by a small emerald brooch. The silver-embroidered roses are continued down the front of the skirt in a loose hanging graduated tablier band. Another gown embroidered in silver that I have seen is of peach-blossom satin, and the embroidery, in which pearls mingle with silver, has taken the form of a bolero ending in long *pans* that fall loose to the feet over the close-fitting skirt at each side; the edges of the whole bolero and the long ends, as well as the shoulder-straps, are finished by an effective outlining—a mere cording—of pale-blue velvet, of which tint also are light draperies of tulle that serve as the sleeves, and a narrow tulle insertion round the décolletage. The combination of the touch of blue with the heliotrope and silver, and the sheen of the pearls added as further relief, is admirable.

All the skirts are still of the sheath order, but less clinging and troublesome than last season's; below the knee there is now much more fullness in the cut, but always without losing the *gaine* effect. Some effective designs have an under-dress of satin, with an over-tunic cut all in one of a more fragile fabric; especially favoured in this way is *crêpe-de-Chine*. The tunic is of varying lengths; sometimes it is only allowed to reach as low as to about the knees at any point;



THE NEW TUNIC EFFECT.

Draped gown of *crêpe-de-Chine* for afternoon wear. The tunic is embroidered under the yoke and under the front and all round the hem. Yoke of fine lace. Marabout stole. Fine straw hat, trimmed with large roses.

sometimes, on the other hand, it is quite long, covering the train at one side, perhaps, and drawn up high over the figure on the other. There is usually a suggestion of Greek draping to the shoulder on one side of the figure at least, for the tunic is so essentially Greek that it looks best thus treated.

It is sad to be a rich widow, but terrible to be a poor one. Germany is about to grapple with a problem that urgently needs attention—the provision for widows' maintenance. There is no class that more deserves social consideration than the young widows with families, unless, indeed, it be the elderly widows. Our own Statistical Society has just ascertained that the average married life for men in this country is only twenty-five years. This means, of course, that while some couples live far beyond that time (a few even, like the late Mr. and Mrs. Brinsmead, to celebrate a seventieth anniversary of their union) a great number of others are very soon separated. When the husband dies, in a vast number of cases he leaves his widow unprovided for—obliged to enter the labour market, without a trade at her command, perhaps with the strength of her youth gone, and yet probably some of her children not old enough to provide for themselves. Then there is the case of the young widow, left with a whole family of entirely helpless little ones.

Our present Poor-law policy is, if she cannot somehow manage to maintain them, to take them quite away from her love and her care and herd them in work-house schools. I venture to think that no good mother ought to be deprived of her little ones like that, nor ought the children to be taken away from natural "mothering" just because they have lost their father. It would cost far less to make a mother an allowance to bring up her own fatherless children than it does to keep them in public institutions. But then, of course, it would "come more expensive," because so many of the poor creatures will now endure anything—cruel over-work, semi-starvation, everything—before seeking support from the parish, so as to avoid parting with their children, as the cruel law might require. The German proposal of compulsory insurance of husbands to provide for the possible widowhood of their wives is clearly greatly to be commended.

An old-standing reputation is not gained without desert, and it is always probable that any preparation which has received the patronage of many successive generations of housewives is a reliable and superior article. This recommendation applies to the well-known "Adams's Furniture Polish," which is the oldest preparation of the kind still made exactly as it was in the days of its use by our notable ancestresses. Much of the fine old furniture that now brings such high prices owes its preservation and beauty to the constant use on its surface of Adams's Polish, which gives brilliance and cleanses the wood without doing the least injury. FILOMENA.



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"THE EXPLORER." REVIVED AT THE LYRIC.

If the applause with which a piece is received could be taken as a test of its merits, then might Mr. Somerset Maugham's drama, "The Explorer," which was reproduced by Mr. Lewis Waller last week at



Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

REMEMBERED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES: MR. WALTER CRAIG, "THE SURREY POET."

Mr. Walter Craig, the Surrey poet, so well known a figure at the Oval, has been ill. The other day he received a letter expressing the Prince of Wales's regret at his indisposition.

the Lyric, he hailed as nothing short of a masterpiece. Enthusiasm was unstinted all through the first night of the revival, and Mr. Waller, in the rôle of the self-sacrificing explorer, might have been playing the finest part of a lifetime, and Miss Evelyn D'Alroy, as the heroine of little faith, have been interpreting scenes of irresistible pathos, with such storms of cheering were their efforts rewarded. Certainly the actor-manager does wonders with a not too exacting character; certainly, also, Miss D'Alroy's moving performance deserves recognition. But, in point of fact, the play is thoroughly insincere and theatrical, and such alterations as the author has made for this revival do not make for the greater

plausibility of the story. It is still incredible that a man of strong personality, such as Mackenzie shows himself in the earlier scenes of the drama, should display such utter weakness and wrong-headedness in the situation in which he finds himself with his sweetheart: no man of sense would, to save the woman he loves from a little grief at discovering her brother to be a rogue, cause her the greater sorrow of supposing her lover guilty of shamefully selfish cowardice. All the latter half of the play, indeed, is a tissue of false sentiment, manufactured pathos, and artificial emotion; and even the lighter scenes of comedy—Benedick and Beatrice, new style—which serve as relief, show far too obvious a straining after wit.

"OLD HEIDELBERG" AGAIN AT THE ST. JAMES'S.

That bright little idyll of student life in Germany, "Old Heidelberg," is now again to be seen on the St. James's stage, and the story it tells of Prince Heinrich's love for his Kathie and their sorrowful parting has lost none of its charm or poignancy, especially as the play's sentimental side is lightened by the laughter and high spirits and choruses of the student scenes, which are stage-managed just as cleverly as before. Mr. Alexander still looks wonderfully young in the character of the ingenuous Prince, and brings all his experience and tact to the romantic interpretation of the love-passages. Miss Eva Moore gets once more just the note of sincerity, just the burges touch, which are needed if Kathie is to move our hearts and to be shown as the real German girl of her class. Above all, Mr. Beveridge is still at hand to repeat one of the most delightful of all his impersonations—that of the Prince's wise and kindly old tutor. It is doing no injustice to Mr. Alexander and his leading lady to say that "Old Heidelberg," which has so much besides, especially in the episodes in which the crowds of students appear, to render it attractive, would be well worth a visit if only for the sake of Mr. Beveridge's perfect acting.

Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son have prepared a synopsis of their conducted tours for the summer, announcing select parties to Switzerland, Germany, Austria, the Tyrol, Norway, and, in fact, to all the touring districts in Europe, etc.

Intending travellers would do well to apply for a copy of this publication, which shows the minimum inclusive cost of travelling in comfort.

In a note to our Illustration of the new County Buildings at Llandrindod Wells, in a recent issue, we referred to the springs there as "thermal waters." We have been asked to mention, however, that the waters at Llandrindod are cold, and that the only thermal springs in Great Britain are at Bath and Buxton. The Bath springs, we are informed, issue at a temperature of 117 deg. to 120 deg. Fahrenheit, and those of Buxton at 82 deg.



THE MOST-DISCUSSED COMPOSER OF THE MOMENT: M. CLAUDE DEBUSSY, WHOSE "PELLÉAS ET MÉLISANDE" HAS BEEN PRODUCED AT COVENT GARDEN. (SEE "MUSIC.")

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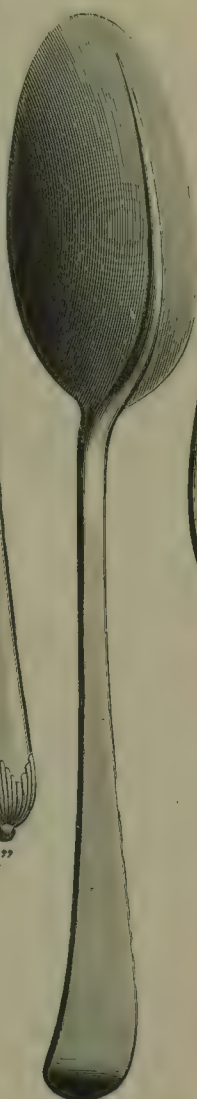
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THE "CANNES."

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of Wakefield has been asked to give his opinion on the holding of whist-drives with a view to raising money for church purposes. The Bishop says: "The question you ask is not whether such whist-drives are in themselves right or wrong, which, of course, is a matter for the individual conscience, but whether it is desirable that a religious society should adopt them in support of sacred objects. I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that it is most undesirable that religious movements should be supported by such methods."

Mr. H. G. Ley, the new organist of Christ Church, Oxford, is a young undergraduate of high musical distinction. Mr. Ley is now twenty-two. At the age of eleven he gave organ recitals in Chagford Parish Church, where his father is Rector. At the age of seventeen he was offered and accepted the post of organist of Farnham, where he studied in his spare time for the Keble Scholarship. When the vacancy last occurred at this college, he was selected from a large number of competitors.

The Bishop of Durham contributes to the *Guardian* a very interesting article on the forward movement of the Church Temperance Society. During the autumn of this year a

definite temperance effort is to be made in every parish. The Bishop writes: "One definite aim is the addition to the membership of the Society of at least a million adult persons, pledged, under one or another of its sections, to temperance in their own lives, and to influence and exertion for temperance around them."

The Archbishop of Canterbury recently laid the foundation-stone of a new church at Farnham. The Primate dwelt on the change which has come over the Church of England during the last hundred years as regards its attitude towards social questions. He added that during his life he had held several posts in which he had been able to watch the work of others who succeeded him in the positions he had occupied. He had always found that things which he had vainly attempted to do they had quietly accomplished. V.

Motorists will be interested to learn that within the next week or two the new Kempshall Detachable Rim will be ready, and promises to make a revolution in this form of fitting. It does not interfere in any way with the ordinary fitting with security bolts or valves, and it strengthens the wheel at its weakest point without adding to the weight. It will be sold, it is said, at about half the price of any other detachable rim and felloe.



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Who was Beaten by Miss Dorothy Campbell
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MISS K. STUART (ST. RULE),
Who was Beaten by Miss Florence Hezlet
(Royal Portrush) in the Semi-final.

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MISS DOROTHY CAMPBELL,
Who Won the Championship, beating Miss
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MISS F. HEZLET (ROYAL PORTRUSH),
Who was Beaten by Miss Dorothy Campbell
(Musselburgh) in the Final.

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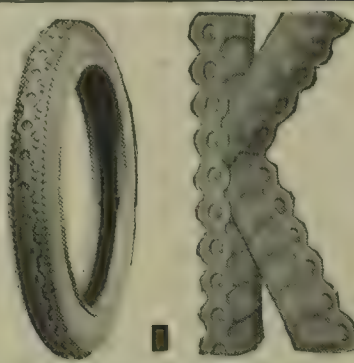
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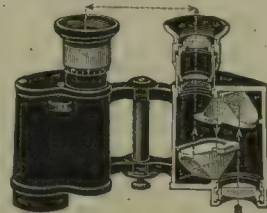
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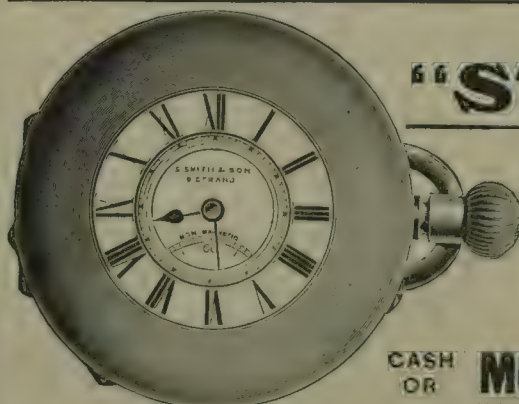
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THE LAND OF PERFECT ARCHITECTURE.

(See Illustrations in this Issue.)

WITH the lengthening of the days and the brightening of the sun, the thoughts of everyone turn towards holiday-places. Pre-eminent among those of the Continent stand those of Belgium, which is so accessible, and offers the tourist such attractions of the most delightful character, whether considered from the point of nature or art, that it is no wonder it is so popular. The scenery is exceedingly picturesque, and the valleys of the rivers like the Meuse and the Lesse are very beautiful; while there are, it need hardly be said, the historical interests of the country also to be considered.

Among the chief cities which always attract the holiday-makers are Ostend, Antwerp, Brussels, Bruges, Audenarde, Louvain, Ghent, and Ypres.



Photo, Campbell-Gray.

ITS MAIDEN AIR-TRIP: THE "CONTINENTAL NO. 1" STARTING FROM HURLINGHAM ON ITS FIRST ASCENT.

With the Hon. C. S. Rolls as pilot, and Mr. Paul Brodtmann and Mr. Charles Jarrott as passengers, the balloon "Continental No. 1" started on its maiden trip from the Hurlingham Club on May 15. It made a successful journey via Richmond, Windsor, and Reading, rising to over 5000 feet, and descended on Beeton Common, near Newbury. It was entered for the great International race at Hurlingham last Saturday.



NOT TO BE MISSED AT THE IMPERIAL EXHIBITION: THE OXO STAND.

At the Oxo stand in the White City this summer many interesting exhibits are to be seen. Among them is a cable message from Lieutenant Shackleton, the famous explorer, dispatched from New Zealand after his South Pole exploit. It reads as follows: "Found Oxo excellent on sledge journeys and throughout winter."

Each has its own beauty, and it is a question of individual taste which the holiday-maker will find most entrancing. At Ypres, for instance, when one looks at the wonderful city hall, in which is the celebrated Chambre des Echevins, the mind instinctively travels back six-and-a-half centuries, to the time when the city had the then enormous population of two hundred thousand people, many of the wealthiest of whom, three centuries later, emigrated to England. At Bruges, so full of memories of the past, there is hardly a street which does not contain richly adorned façades to make it among the most picturesque of Europe. Prominent among these buildings is the beautiful Gothic City Hall, and near it is the exquisite Gothic façade of the Church of Saint Basile (Sanctuary of the Holy Blood). Antwerp, as everyone knows, possesses one of the finest specimens of Gothic art in the world in the shape of its Cathedral, but its Town Hall, on one side of the Grande Place, is no less noteworthy. In Brussels the City Hall stands on the Grande Place—one of the finest squares in Europe, 355 ft. long by 230 ft. wide. Every building in it is a gem of architecture in itself, though perhaps the palm is borne by the lace-like effect of the City Hall, noted also for its lofty tower covered with stone trellis-work, and the extraordinary richness of the decorations of its interior. At the mention of Ghent—the city built on twenty-six islands, which are joined by eighty bridges, one thinks of the punning boast of Emperor Charles V. to Francis I. of France: "I could put your Paris into my glove" (for Ghent is pronounced like the French *gant*, or "glove"), and of Browning's "Ride from Aix." The Town

Hall is a fine old building, which contains a chapel, a Gothic chamber, and the famous Salle des Mariages, while the adjacent belfry, with its wonderful carillon and tower, is surmounted by a dragon in gilt, which, small as it appears from the street, is in reality much larger than an ox. Numerous as are the people who will visit these towns during the coming summer, they are certain to be multiplied many times next year, when the Brussels Universal Exhibition will draw sightseers not only from these islands, but from all parts of the world.

Excursion tickets to all parts of Belgium are obtainable at the Belgian Offices, 53, Gracechurch Street, E.C., and at 72, Regent Street, London, W.



WON BY JUMPING: THE TROPHY FOR THE OFFICERS' JUMPING COMPETITION AT THE ROYAL NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

This handsome silver cup, the trophy for the winner of the Officers' Jumping Competition at the Royal Naval and Military Tournament, was made by Messrs. Mappin and Webb (of 158-162, Oxford Street, W., 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and 220, Regent Street, W.), the well-known silversmiths and cutlers. It bears a design of heraldic roses and acanthus leaf.

HAVE YOU ANY SKIN ILLNESS?

The "Antexema" Treatment is the only Certain Cure for every Skin Trouble, whether slight or severe, recent or of long standing.

WHAT can be worse than skin illness? Nothing makes the sufferer feel so miserable, look so unsightly, or is so worrying and annoying. It must also be remembered that it is very easy to get attacked by skin illness. Changes in wind or weather, a slight accident, a cut, graze, or broken skin, a naturally sensitive skin, constitutional weakness, and scores of other causes may all prove the starting point for skin illness of one kind or another. The most important point for skin sufferers is to learn how to get cured, and that is explained below. The one thing that should never be forgotten is that the only certain method of effecting a thorough, complete, and lasting cure is by adopting the "Antexema" treatment, which is marvellously successful as a remedy for every skin trouble known to dermatologists.



Facial blemishes disappear when "Antexema" is used.

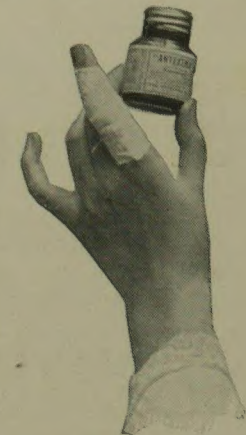
Some Pointed Questions

Are you suffering in even the least degree from any one of the almost innumerable varieties of skin illness? Have you even a slight breaking-out, a rash, redness, or roughness of your skin? Do you say or imagine that it does not matter? It is such little troubles as these which are the beginnings of serious skin troubles, and thousands of people who are to-day tortured by their skin, or so disfigured that they are ashamed to meet their friends, are afflicted in this way because they noticed the first signs of skin illness they either neglected them, or else they wasted valuable time in experimenting with greasy ointments that did them harm rather than good.

If you have the remotest suggestion of skin illness, don't lose another moment, but use "Antexema" immediately. Delay is dangerous, but if you adopt the "Antexema" treatment you have taken the path of wisdom and safety. "Antexema" gives instant relief. You soon see a change in the appearance of

your skin. If you have been unable to sleep for months owing to terrible irritation, all this will stop as soon as "Antexema" is applied. Bad places that refuse to heal show signs of getting better the first day you use "Antexema." Eczema and other terrible skin complaints that have resisted every other treatment begin to go away as soon as the "Antexema" treatment is tested. Surely it is unwise to continue to suffer from skin illness when a complete cure is at your service. You have only to go to your chemist and procure the "Antexema" treatment, and, by adopting this, perfect skin health will be regained.

The only way you can prove that "Antexema" works wonders is by using it. Whatever skin trouble you may be suffering from, however badly it is troubling you, and however unsuccessful you may have hitherto been in obtaining a cure, you are emphatically assured that the "Antexema" treatment will give you a clear, fresh, healthy skin. All you are asked to do is to give "Antexema" the opportunity of proving its extraordinary virtues as a skin specific.



For all skin troubles of the hands use "Antexema."

Why should you continue to suffer? Why not prove the value of "Antexema" immediately? "Antexema" is completely free from the objections one naturally has to so many of the so-called remedies. Whilst "Antexema" is applied externally to cure the skin trouble, "Antexema Granules" should be taken internally to purify the blood, and "Antexema Soap" should invariably be used for bath and toilet, as it exerts a most beneficial effect on the skin.

Please note that "Antexema" is not an ointment, but a creamy liquid discovered by a leading doctor a quarter of a century ago. Every bottle of "Antexema" is scientifically prepared from his formula in the "Antexema" laboratory, and it is safe, sure, non-poisonous, and antiseptic. As soon as it is applied to the bad place it is absorbed. Its curative virtues go straight to the seat of the trouble, and an invisible artificial skin is

formed over the unhealthy spot, and germs of every kind and all that can hinder a thorough cure are effectually kept out, and a new, healthy, natural skin begins to grow. Please remember that the very first application of "Antexema" will convince you of its value. The relief gained is wonderful and most grateful.

The point to be specially noted is that "Antexema" cures every form of skin illness in every part of the body. "Antexema" is not simply a cure for eczema in its various forms, psoriasis, nettlerash, and other such serious skin complaints, but it cures the little everyday skin ailments. What should also be remembered is the fact that what are regarded as minor skin troubles, if neglected, develop into grave troubles, and eventually you find yourself suffering from some unpleasant, disfiguring, and humiliating form of skin-illness. "Antexema" is indisputably the best possible preparation, and its effects are almost magical.

It is impossible to insist too strongly on the importance of the early treatment of all skin troubles. There is no group of complaints which make such steady progress if neglected, whereas, if taken in hand as soon as they begin, they are soon conquered, and complete skin health is rapidly restored and regained.

To use "Antexema" is to prove its value

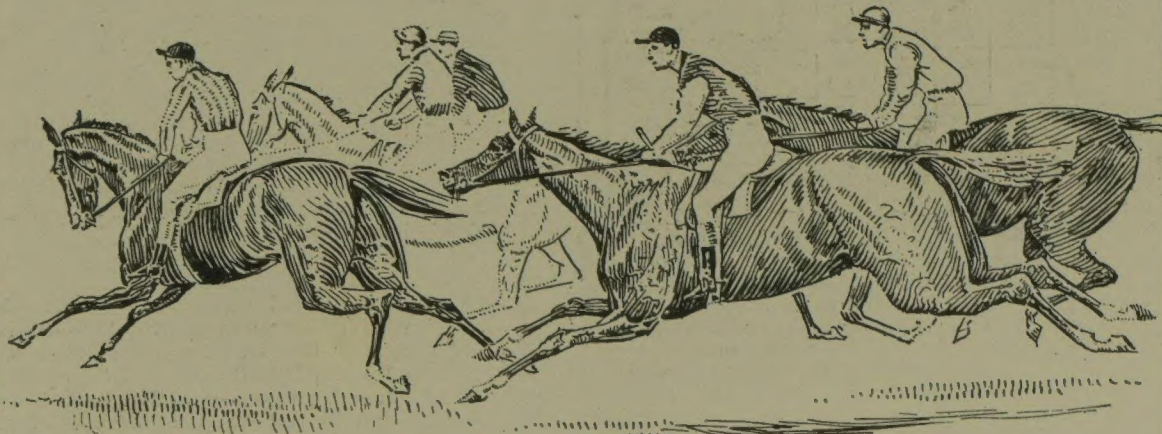
The "Antexema" treatment cures acne, babies' skin troubles, barber's rash, blackheads, burns and scalds, eczema of every kind and in every part of the body, nettlerash, psoriasis, ringworm, bad legs, and every other variety of skin trouble. Use "Antexema" and you will soon be convinced of its value and virtues. Begin with "Antexema" today. All chemists and stores supply "Antexema" in 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. bottles, or direct, post free, in plain wrapper, at 1s. 3d. and 2s. 9d. from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. Also obtainable of chemists and stores in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, and all British Dominions. A copy of the well-known family handbook, "Skin Troubles," is enclosed with every bottle, and it contains a great fund of most interesting and valuable information with regard to the hygiene and care of the skin.



For rashes, tender skin, and eruptions use "Antexema."

"Antexema"
CURES EVERY SKIN ILLNESS

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



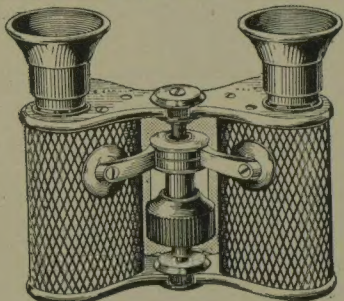
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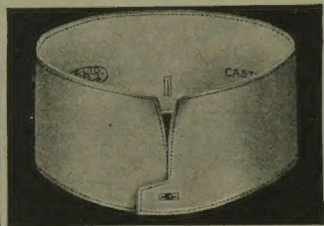
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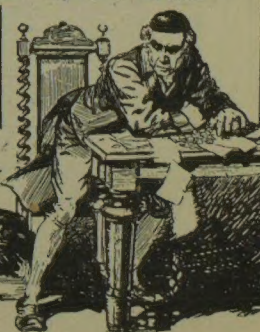
Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

THE MISER'S HABIT

is to hoard his money, but it is of no
use to him. The astute business and
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and the more he saves in time the
more he gains in wealth and health.
The time-saver at the desk is Water-
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CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3392 received from J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), T. Turner (Brixton), G. Stillingfleet-Johnson (Cobham), Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), H. S. Brandreth, J. Coad (Vauxhall), F. Smece, W. Burton, F. R. Paris, M. Folwell, A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), T. D. Tucker (Ilkley), London MacAdam (Southsea), F. Henderson, Sorrento, Hereward, P. Daly (Brighton), R. Worters (Canterbury), E. J. Winter-Wood (Paignton), J. Steede, L.L.D. (Penzance), Henry D. Yates, T. Roberts (Hackney), and J. Green.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played at the St. Louis Chess Club, between Messrs. SCHRADER and CAPABLANCA.

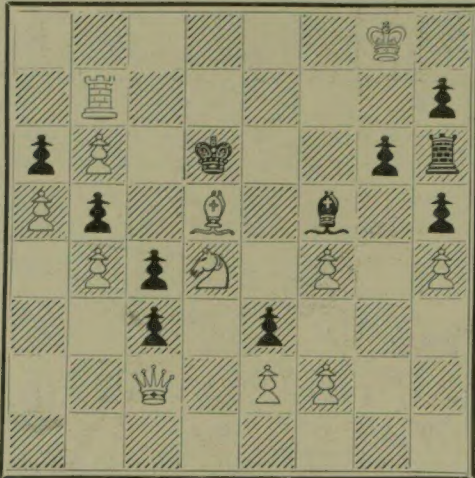
(Vienna Opening.)

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|
| WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) | WHITE (Mr. S.) | BLACK (Mr. C.) |
| 1. P to K 4th | P to K 4th | Black has a winning attack with Rook and Bishop. | |
| 2. Kt to Q 3rd | Kt to K 3rd | | |
| 3. P to B 4th | P to Q 4th | | |
| 4. P takes K P | Kt takes P | | |
| 5. Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt | | |
| 6. P to Q 4th | P takes P (en pas) | | |
| 7. B takes P | | | |
| White's opening moves are not the best, and with a weak, isolated centre Pawn, together with the exposed position of his King, he has already an inferior game. | | | |
| 7. Kt to K B 3rd | K B to B 4th | | |
| 8. Kt to K 5th | Castles | | |
| The conception is a charming one, but, unfortunately, it proves unsound, for the very reason indicated in our preceding note—the weakness of the King's position. | | | |
| 9. P to K R 3rd | | | |
| 10. B to R 7th (ch) | K to R sq | | |
| 11. Kt takes P (ch) | K takes B | | |
| 12. Q takes Q | | | |
| Discovering now that if Kt takes Q | | | |

J. COAD.—We are obliged for the game, which we have carefully played over, but it is not good enough for publication.

W. BURTON.—As no slips are printed separate from the paper itself, we regret we cannot comply with your request.

PROBLEM No. 3394.—By G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3394.—By FIDELITAS.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| WHITE | BLACK |
| 1. Q to Kt 7th | Kt takes Q |
| 2. B to Kt 8th (ch) | K to K 4th |
| 3. R to K 7th, mate. | |
- If Black play 1. K to K 4th, 2. R to B 5th (ch); and if 1. P takes P, then, 2. R to Q 7th (ch), etc.

THE WEAVER AND THE WAY OF LIFE.

IN a dainty little book of some fifty odd pages, entitled "The Weaver and the Way of Life" (Humphreys), Mr. John W. DeKay has distilled the quintessence of much thought and feeling on the deep things of life. The impression conveyed by the ten short sketches here collected is that the writer has got to the heart of things, and has been able to compress into a little space the paramount truths of his experience. There is nothing abstruse about the book: its contents, in fact, are wholly narrative, though hardly to be described as stories in the ordinary sense. They are mostly fantasies and allegories, recounting, in language delicate and simple, adventures of the human spirit in the realms of love and dreams and memory. In three pieces, however, the author deals with actualities. One is an idealised version of the love of Antony and Cleopatra; and another, "The Lover and His Friend," the best thing in the book, presents Judas, the betrayer, in a very human and almost winning aspect, as the lover of Mary Magdalen. Mr. DeKay's volume, so slight in bulk, and yet so spacious in its spiritual scope, recalls the saying that in books we may possess "infinite riches in a little room."

It is suggested in an attractive booklet issued by the Savoy Turkish Baths (Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.), that probably the Romans owed their wonderful intellectual and physical powers to their passion for baths and exercises. The Savoy Baths are fitted up on the most up-to-date and luxurious lines, and besides Turkish baths may be had there the Russian or vapour bath, massage, electric baths, chiropody, manicure, and hair-dressing.

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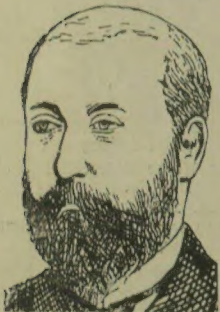


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THE DERBY WON BY A REIGNING MONARCH FOR THE FIRST TIME: THE KING'S GREAT WIN WITH MINORU.

PHOTOGRAPHS 1, 3 AND 4 BY SPORT AND GENERAL; 2 BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. NECK AND NECK: THE FINE FINISH OF THE GREAT RACE.

2. THE RIDER OF THE WINNER: HERBERT JONES.

3. THE LEAST CONCERNED: MINORU NIBBLING GRASS AFTER THE RACE.

4. THE KING OF SPORTSMEN IN THE MIDST OF HIS ENTHUSIASTIC PEOPLE: HIS MAJESTY LEADING IN MINORU AFTER THE DERBY.

For the first time in the history of the Derby, that classic race has been won by a reigning monarch. By the victory of Minoru, his Majesty also established another record in his own racing career, for Wednesday's Derby was the first he has won as King, though he won it twice when Prince of Wales, with Diamond Jubilee in 1900, and with Persimmon in 1896. Minoru won by a head from Mr. W. Raphael's Louviers, after a great race, Lord Michelham's William the Fourth coming in third. After the race his Majesty led in Minoru amid the wildest enthusiasm of the crowd, who broke through the cordon of police. The first Derby was run in 1780. The race was won by George IV., then Prince of Wales, in 1788; and by the Duke of York, son of George III., in 1822.